

E/SR.1242-1263

Prefatory fascicle



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

2-18 April 1963

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1963

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* consist of records of meetings, annexes to those records and supplements. The records of meetings include corrections requested by delegations and such editorial modifications as were considered necessary. A check list of the documents mentioned during the session is included in the prefatory fascicle.

*

* * *

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ABBREVIATIONS

Bank	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Fund	International Monetary Fund
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
List of delegations	vi	AGENDA ITEM 5:	
Agenda	xii	(a) Report of the International Bank for Re-	
Check list of documents	xiii	construction and Development;	
1242nd (opening) meeting		(b) Report of the International Finance Cor-	
Tuesday, 2 April 1963, at 11.30 a.m.		poration;	
OPENING OF THE SESSION	1	(c) Report of the International Development	
AGENDA ITEM 1:		Association	33
Election of President and Vice-Presidents for		1248th meeting	
1963	1	Friday, 5 April 1963, at 3.5 p.m.	
AGENDA ITEM 2:		AGENDA ITEM 13:	
Adoption of the agenda	1	Non-governmental organizations	41
ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS	1	AGENDA ITEM 5:	
1243rd meeting		(a) Report of the International Bank for Re-	
Wednesday, 3 April 1963, at 10.55 a.m.		construction and Development (<u>concluded</u>);	
AGENDA ITEM 8:		(b) Report of the International Finance Cor-	
International co-operation in cartography	3	poration (<u>concluded</u>);	
1244th meeting		(c) Report of the International Development	
Wednesday, 3 April 1963, at 3.5 p.m.		Association (<u>concluded</u>)	43
AGENDA ITEM 8:		AGENDA ITEM 10:	
International co-operation in cartography		Population questions (<u>concluded</u>)	45
(<u>concluded</u>)	9	1249th meeting	
AGENDA ITEMS 21, 22 AND 23:		Monday, 8 April 1963, at 11.55 a.m.	
Earthquake relief to Libya	10	AGENDA ITEM 11:	
Flood relief to Morocco		Capital punishment	47
Relief to Indonesia consequent on the volcanic		1250th meeting	
eruption in Bali		Monday, 8 April 1963, at 3.15 p.m.	
AGENDA ITEM 10:		AGENDA ITEM 11:	
Population questions	11	Capital punishment (<u>continued</u>)	53
1245th meeting		AGENDA ITEM 9:	
Thursday, 4 April 1963, at 11.55 a.m.		Transport development	55
AGENDA ITEM 4:		1251st meeting	
Report of the International Monetary Fund	17	Tuesday, 9 April 1963, at 11 a.m.	
1246th meeting		AGENDA ITEM 11:	
Thursday, 4 April 1963, at 3.15 p.m.		Capital punishment (<u>concluded</u>)	59
AGENDA ITEM 4:		AGENDA ITEM 9:	
Report of the International Monetary Fund		Transport development (<u>continued</u>)	60
(<u>concluded</u>)	25	1252nd meeting	
AGENDA ITEM 10:		Tuesday, 9 April 1963, at 3.15 p.m.	
Population questions (<u>continued</u>)	29	AGENDA ITEM 9:	
1247th meeting		Transport development (<u>continued</u>)	63
Friday, 5 April 1963, at 10.55 a.m.		AGENDA ITEM 17:	
		Integrated programme and budget policy	64

	Page		Page
1253rd meeting		INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION	98
<i>Wednesday, 10 April 1963, at 11 a.m.</i>		AGENDA ITEM 25:	
AGENDA ITEM 17:		Advisory services in the field of human rights	98
Integrated programme and budget policy (<u>con-</u> <u>tinued</u>)	69	AGENDA ITEM 9:	
1254th meeting		Transport development (<u>concluded</u>)	98
<i>Wednesday, 10 April 1963, at 3.15 p.m.</i>		AGENDA ITEM 19:	
AGENDA ITEM 17:		Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items	
Integrated programme and budget policy (<u>con-</u> <u>cluded</u>)	73	Adoption of the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session	98
AGENDA ITEM 14:		Arrangement of business for the thirty-sixth session	99
Review of the composition of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Com- mittee on the World Food Programme	74	1259th meeting	
AGENDA ITEM 20:		<i>Tuesday, 16 April 1963, at 11.10 a.m.</i>	
Approval of the appointment of the Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board . . .	75	AGENDA ITEM 19:	
AGENDA ITEM 3:		Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items (<u>con-</u> <u>cluded</u>)	103
Declaration on international economic co- operation	75	AGENDA ITEM 15:	
AGENDA ITEM 13:		Elections	
Non-governmental organizations (<u>concluded</u>) .	75	Functional commissions	103
1255th meeting		Governing Council of the Special Fund	105
<i>Thursday, 11 April 1963, at 11 a.m.</i>		Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	105
AGENDA ITEM 3:		AGENDA ITEM 16:	
Declaration on international economic co- operation (<u>continued</u>)	77	Confirmation of members of functional com- missions of the Council	106
1256th meeting		1260th meeting	
<i>Thursday, 11 April 1963, at 3.10 p.m.</i>		<i>Tuesday, 16 April 1963, at 3.5 p.m.</i>	
AGENDA ITEM 3:		AGENDA ITEM 12:	
Declaration on international economic co- operation (<u>continued</u>)	83	United Nations Children's Fund	107
1257th meeting		1261st meeting	
<i>Monday, 15 April 1963, at 11 a.m.</i>		<i>Wednesday, 17 April 1963, at 11.15 a.m.</i>	
AGENDA ITEM 3:		CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES . . .	115
Declaration on international economic co- operation (<u>concluded</u>)	91	AGENDA ITEM 6:	
AGENDA ITEM 24:		United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	115
Fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	92	1262nd meeting	
1258th meeting		<i>Thursday, 18 April 1963, at 11.10 a.m.</i>	
<i>Monday, 15 April 1963, at 3 p.m.</i>		TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MR. EVGENY DIMITRIEVICH KISELEV, UNDER-SECRE- TARY FOR POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS	119
AGENDA ITEM 24:		AGENDA ITEM 6:	
Fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (<u>concluded</u>) . .	97	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (<u>continued</u>)	119

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
1263rd (<u>closing</u>) meeting		AGENDA ITEM 18:	
<i>Thursday, 18 April 1963, at 3 p.m.</i>		Financial implications of actions of the	
AGENDA ITEM 6:		Council	127
United Nations Conference on Trade and		CLOSURE OF THE SESSION	128
Development (<u>concluded</u>)	123		

LIST OF DELEGATIONS

Members of the Council

ARGENTINA

Representative

H.E. Dr. Mario Raúl Pico, Ambassador, Director of the Department of International Organizations and Treaties, Ministry of External Relations and Worship

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Lucio del Solar, Minister, Alternate Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Leopoldo Tettamanti, Minister, Director of the Economic and Social Department, Ministry of External Relations and Worship

Mr. Raúl A. J. Quijano, Minister

Advisers

Mr. Florencio Méndez, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. Juan Carlos Beltramino, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. Roberto Dalton, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

AUSTRALIA

Representative

H.E. Dr. Edward Ronald Walker, C.B.E., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Alternate Representatives

Mr. A. R. Parsons, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. W. R. Carney, Counsellor, High Commission, Ottawa

Advisers

Mr. J. M. Kirtley, Second Secretary, Embassy, Washington

Mr. A. C. Wilson, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

AUSTRIA

Representative

H.E. Dr. Franz Matsch, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representative

Dr. Franz Weidinger, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Adviser

Dr. Georg Reisch, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

COLOMBIA

Representative

H.E. Mr. Alfonso Patiño, Ambassador, Alternate Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representative

Mr. Antonio Bayona, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Adviser

Mr. Alfonso Venegas, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Representative

H.E. Mr. Jiří Hájek, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representative

Dr. Ladislav Šmíd, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Advisers

Mr. Miloš Vejvoda, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. Antonín Nenko, Third Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Mr. Hubert Vacík, Attaché, Permanent Mission

EL SALVADOR

Representative

H.E. Dr. Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Dr. Francisco Antonio Carrillo, Minister Plenipotentiary, Alternate Representative to the United Nations

Dr. Mario Carmona Rivera, Minister Plenipotentiary, Alternate Representative to the United Nations

ETHIOPIA

Representative

Mr. Kifle Wodajo, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representative

Mr. Berhane Deressa, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

FRANCE

Representative

M. Joannès Dupraz

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Maurice Viaud, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Roger Jeannel, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Advisers

Mr. Guy de Lacharrière, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Jean Marcel Bouquin, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Jean-Claude Renaud, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Michel Combal, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Michel Rouge, Finance Attaché, Embassy, Washington
 Mr. Michel Reuillard, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Mr. Georges Moulias, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

INDIA

Representative

H.E. Mr. B. N. Chakravarty, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. J. J. Anjaria, Executive Director for India, International Monetary Fund, Washington
 Mr. C. S. Krishna Moorthi, Minister, Embassy, Washington
 Mr. A. B. Bhadkamkar, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Advisers

Dr. A. K. Ghosh, First Secretary, Embassy, Washington
 Mr. J. R. Hiremath, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. S. K. Singh, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. R. K. Kapur, Research Attaché, Permanent Mission
 Mr. V. Parameswaran, Permanent Mission

ITALY

Representative

Mr. Mario Franzini, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Advisers

Mr. Bartolomeo Attolico, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Michelangelo Pisani Massamormile, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Antonio Ciaramella, Economic Adviser, Permanent Mission

JAPAN

Representative

H.E. Mr. Akira Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representative

Mr. Hiroshi Yokota, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Advisers

Mr. Teruyuki Sawai, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Shozo Kadota, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Ryoza Mogi, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Masanobu Miyazaki, Secretary, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Mr. Hiroshi Ikeda, Secretary, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

JORDAN

Representative

Mr. Moraiwid Tell, Director, United Nations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Alternate Representative

Mr. Wael Tuqan, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

SENEGAL

Representative

H.E. Mr. Ousmane Socé Diop, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Abdou Ciss, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Charles Delgado, Secretary, Economic Affairs, Permanent Mission

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Representative

Mr. V. C. Solodovnikov, Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mrs. Z. V. Mironova, Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Deputy Head, Second European Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Mr. E. N. Makeev, Counsellor, Economic Affairs, Permanent Mission
 Mr. I. A. Ornatsky, First Secretary, International Economic Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Mr. B. P. Prokofyev, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. E. S. Shershnev, Trade Counsellor, Embassy, Washington

Advisers

Mr. D. D. Venediktov, Counsellor, Social Affairs, Permanent Mission
 Mr. S. S. Gabelko, Counsellor, Economic Affairs, Permanent Mission
 Mr. V. A. Konyushko, Counsellor, Economic Affairs, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Y. A. Ostrovsky, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. G. A. Pavlov, Attaché, Permanent Mission
 Mr. I. I. Yakovlev, Attaché, Permanent Mission

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Representative

Mr. Keith Unwin, C.M.G., O.B.E., Minister, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission

Alternate Representatives

Mr. H. P. L. Attlee, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. W. E. Hamilton Whyte, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Adviser

Mr. B. J. P. Fall, Third Secretary, Foreign Office

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representative

H.E. Mr. Jonathan Brewster Bingham, Ambassador, Permanent Mission

Alternate Representative

Mr. Walter M. Kotschnig, Minister, Department of State

Advisers

Mr. Seymour M. Finger, Senior Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission
 Miss Kathleen M. Bell, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State
 Mr. Herman Kleine, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Robert Rossow, Jr., Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State

URUGUAY**Representative**

Dr. Aurelio Pastori, Member of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Free Trade Association

Alternate Representative

Dr. Jorge Alvarez Olloniego, Adviser, Inter-American Institute for Children

YUGOSLAVIA**Representative**

H.E. Mr. Mišo Pavičević, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Mirčeta Cvorović, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Miloš Melovski, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Adviser

Mr. Branko Radivojević, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Members of the United Nations represented by Observers**AFGHANISTAN****Observer**

Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission

ALBANIA**Observers**

H.E. Mr. Halim Budo, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations
 Mr. Vangjel Moisiu, Economist
 Mr. Vasil Duro, Specialist in economic and financial questions

ALGERIA**Observer**

Mr. Raouf Boudjakdji, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

BELGIUM**Observers**

H.E. Mr. Walter Loridan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations
 Mr. Jules Woulbroun, Economic Counsellor, Permanent Mission

BOLIVIA**Observers**

H.E. Mr. Jaime Caballero Tamayo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations
 Mr. Mario Diez de Medina, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

BRAZIL**Observers**

Mr. Carlos dos Santos Veras, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Mario Augusto Santos, Second Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

BULGARIA**Observers**

Mr. Malin Molérov, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Christo Kolev, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

CANADA**Observers**

Miss Gay Sellers, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Jacques Robichaud, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

CEYLON**Observer**

Mr. C. Mahendran, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

CHILE**Observers**

H.E. Mr. Daniel Schweitzer, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations
 Mr. Hugo Cubillos, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

CHINA**Observers**

Mr. P. Y. Tsao, Technical Counsellor, Permanent Mission
 Mr. Shung-chai Huang, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**Observer**

Dr. José Andrés Hermida, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

FEDERATION OF MALAYA**Observer**

Mr. Zain Azraai, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

FINLAND

Observer

Mr. Taneli Kekkonen, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

GHANA

Observers

Mr. J. K. D. Appiah, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. J. A. Kuntah, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

GREECE

Observer

Mr. Constantine Caranicas, Economic Minister, Embassy, Washington

HUNGARY

Observer

Mr. Géza Selmeçi, Attaché, Permanent Mission

INDONESIA

Observer

Mr. J. B. P. Maramis, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

IRELAND

Observer

Mr. Brendan T. Nolan, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

ISRAEL

Observer

Mrs. Fanny Ginor, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

MOROCCO

Observer

H.E. Mr. Dey Ould Sidi Baba, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

NEPAL

Observer

Mr. Ram C. Malhotra, First Secretary, Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

NETHERLANDS

Observers

Mr. J. H. Lubbers, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Mr. H. Th. Schaapveld, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Mr. J. F. Boddens Hosang, Adviser, Permanent Mission

NEW ZEALAND

Observer

Mr. B. F. Bolt, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

NIGERIA

Observer

Mr. S. H. Okechuku Ibe, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

NORWAY

Observer

Mr. Torbjørn Christiansen, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

PAKISTAN

Observer

Mr. S. A. M. S. Kibria, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

PERU

Observer

Dr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

PHILIPPINES

Observer

Mr. Francisco Miel Rodriguez

POLAND

Observer

Mr. Włodzimierz Natorf, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

ROMANIA

Observers

H.E. Professor Mihail Haseganu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Emeric Dimbu, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

SPAIN

Observer

Mr. Pedro Temboury, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

SWEDEN

Observer

Mr. Örjan Berner, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

THAILAND

Observer

Mr. Nissai Vejajiva, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

TURKEY

Observers

Mr. Nurettin Karaköylü, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. Ecmel Barutcu, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

UGANDA

Observer

Mr. Henry Kanyike, Secretary, Permanent Mission

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Observers

Mr. L. Y. Kizia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Y. M. Matselko, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Observers

Dr. Ashraf Ghorbal, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
Mr. Mohammed Aly Nazif, Counsellor, Economic Affairs, Permanent Mission

Dr. Saad Abdel-Fattah Khalil, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Abdel-Monem Mohammed Ghoneim, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Specialized agencies

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Mr. Henri Reymond, Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations

Mr. John Lloyd, Liaison Office with the United Nations

Mr. L. H. Segovia, Liaison Office with the United Nations

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. Joseph L. Orr, Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations

Mr. Morris Greene, Assistant to the Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Mr. Arthur Gagliotti, Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations

Mr. Asdrúbal Salsamendi, Information Chief, Department of Mass Communications, Liaison Office with the United Nations

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Dr. Michael R. Sacks, Acting Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations

Mrs. Sylvia Meagher, External Liaison Officer

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Mr. George D. Woods, President

Mr. Richard H. Demuth, Director, Development Services Department

Mr. Enrique López Herrarte, Liaison Officer, Development Services Department

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Mr. Per Jacobsson, Managing Director

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Mr. Louis Harmantas

International Atomic Energy Agency

Mr. G. G. Efimov, Representative of the Director-General, Liaison Office with the United Nations

Non-governmental organizations

Category A

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mrs. Roberta M. Lusardi

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Irving Brown

Mr. Paul Barton

Mr. José Ma. Aguirre

Mr. Kesler Clermont

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

Mr. Leslie E. Woodcock

Mrs. Mary L. Woodcock

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Gerard Thormann

Mr. Ramón Yllarramendi

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF EMPLOYERS

Mr. James Tanham

Mr. Earl F. Cruickshank

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Philip M. Connelly

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. Hilary G. Barratt-Brown

Mrs. Oliver Weerasinghe

WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION

Professor Gisbert H. Flanz

Miss Emily Nichols

Category B.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Earl F. Cruickshank

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Dr. O. Frederick Nolde

FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION

Mr. Cecil R. Evans

INTER-AMERICAN PLANNING SOCIETY

Mr. Lawrence M. Orton
Mr. Charles S. AscherINTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
CATHOLIC CHARITIES

Dr. Louis Longarzo

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING
AND PLANNING
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE
SCIENCES
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Mr. Charles S. Ascher

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

Mrs. Esther W. Hymer

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF
UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Dr. Elmina R. Lucke

INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT UNION

Mr. Camille Archambault

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE

Mrs. Michael M. Harris

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIMINOLOGY

Mr. Albert F. Hess
Mr. Thorsten Sellin

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Mrs. John W. Sheppard
Mrs. Gemmel Jainschigg

MEDICAL WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. Ada Chree Reid

NOUVELLES EQUIPES INTERNATIONALES - INTER-
NATIONAL UNION OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATSMr. Konrad Sieniewicz
Mr. Januz Sleszynski

PAX ROMANA

Mr. Edward J. Kirchner

WORLD YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Robbins Strong
Mrs. James Forsyth

Register

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FREE JOURNALISTS

Mr. V. Germenji
Mrs. Helene Mars

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS

Mrs. Edward F. Johnson

AGENDA*

Adopted by the Council at its 1242nd meeting, on 2 April 1963

1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1963.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Declaration on international economic co-operation.
4. Report of the International Monetary Fund.
5. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
(b) Report of the International Finance Corporation;
(c) Report of the International Development Association.
6. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
8. International co-operation in cartography.**
9. Transport development.
10. Population questions.
11. Capital punishment.
12. United Nations Children's Fund.
13. Non-governmental organizations.
14. Review of the composition of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee on the World Food Programme.
15. Elections.
16. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
17. Integrated programme and budget policy.
18. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
19. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items.
20. Approval of the appointment of the Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board.
21. Earthquake relief to Libya.
22. Flood relief to Morocco.
23. Relief to Indonesia consequent on the volcanic eruption in Bali.
24. Fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
25. Advisory services in the field of human rights.***

* At its 1242nd meeting, on 2 April 1963, the Council decided to postpone the consideration of item 7 of its provisional agenda (Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources) to its thirty-sixth session.

** At its 1243rd meeting, on 3 April 1963, the Council decided to postpone consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (E/3715 and Add.1) on the United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale to its thirty-sixth session.

*** At its 1258th meeting, on 15 April 1963, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda and referred it to the Technical Assistance Committee for consideration at that Committee's June 1963 session.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Note. Listed below are the documents referred to during the thirty-fifth session. The relevant agenda item is given only in the case of documents of that session. An asterisk (*) after the agenda item indicates that the document is published in the corresponding fascicle of the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes*.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.5/925	Statement made by the Acting Secretary-General at the 917th meeting of the Fifth Committee		<u>Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 62</u>
E/3467	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: text of a draft declaration on international economic co-operation		<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 6</u>
E/3655	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its June 1962 session	12	Replaced by E/3655/Rev.1
E/3655/Rev.1	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its June 1962 session	12	<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3</u>
E/3696	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council the report of the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1962	4	Mimeographed. For the report of the Fund, see <u>International Monetary Fund, Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the fiscal year ended April 30 1962</u> (Washington, D. C.)
E/3696/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council a summary of the activities of the Fund from 1 May to 31 December 1962	4	Mimeographed
E/3698	Resolution adopted by the FAO Council at its thirty-ninth session	14	Ditto
E/3702	Report of the Secretary-General	17*	
E/3705	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its December 1962 session (295th meeting)	12	<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 A</u>
E/3706	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its December 1962 session (294th meeting)	12*	
E/3710	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council the second annual report of the International Development Association, 1961-1962	5	Mimeographed. For the report, see <u>International Development Association, Annual Report, 1961-62</u> (Washington, D. C.)
E/3710/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council a summary of the activities of the International Development Association from 1 July 1962 to 28 February 1963	5	Mimeographed
E/3711	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council the sixth annual report of the International Finance Corporation, 1961-1962	5	Mimeographed. For the report, see <u>International Finance Corporation, Sixth Annual Report, 1961-62</u> (Washington, D. C.)

Document No.	Title	Agenda item	Observations and references
E/3711/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council a summary of developments in the International Finance Corporation from 1 July 1962 to 20 February 1963	5	Mimeographed
E/3712	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council the report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1962	5	Mimeographed. For the report, see International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, <u>Seventeenth Annual Report, 1961-1962</u> (Washington, D. C.)
E/3712/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council a summary of developments in the Bank from 1 July 1962 to 28 February 1963	5	Mimeographed
E/3713 and Add.1	Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East: report of the Secretary-General	8*	
E/3714	Revised compendium of extracts from resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council involving principles of international economic co-operation	3	Ditto
E/3715 and Add.1	United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale: report of the Secretary-General	8	Mimeographed. Referred to the thirty-sixth session
E/3716 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	Provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	2	Mimeographed. For the agenda, see p. xii above
E/3718	International co-operation on the standardization of geographical names: report of the Secretary-General	8*	
E/3718/Add.1-8	International co-operation on the standardization of geographical names: extracts from communications received from Governments of Member States	8	Mimeographed
E/3720	Interim report of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (first session)	6*	
E/3720/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	6*	
E/3721	Work done and recommendations concerning transport development: report of the Secretary-General	9*	
E/3722	Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund	12*	
E/3723 and Corr.1	Report of the Population Commission on its twelfth session	10	<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2</u>
E/3724	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the observations and recommendations of the <u>ad hoc</u> Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	11*	
E/3725	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group established under Council resolution 875 (XXXIII) on the question of a declaration on international economic co-operation	3*	
E/3728	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	20	Mimeographed
E/3729	Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	13*	

Document No.	Title	Agenda item	Observations and references
E/3730 and Add.1 and 2	Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session: note by the Secretary-General	19	Ditto
E/3732 and Add.1-3	Election of one-third of the membership of functional commissions of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	15	Mimeographed. For the list of members, see <u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1</u> , "Other decisions taken by the Council during its thirty-fifth session"
E/3733	Ethiopia, India, Japan, Jordan and Senegal: request for the inclusion of two supplementary items in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session	21, 22 and 23*	
E/3734 and Add.1	Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	16	Mimeographed. For the list of members confirmed, see <u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1</u> , "Other decisions taken by the Council during its thirty-fifth session"
E/3737	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the chapter of the report of the Commission on Human Rights concerning the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	24	Mimeographed. For the text of the chapter, see <u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8</u> , chap. VII
E/3737/Add.1	Financial implications of the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights: note by the Secretary-General	24*	
E/3738	Ethiopia, India, Japan, Jordan and Senegal: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session	21, 22 and 23*	
E/3740	Applications for hearings: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	13	Mimeographed
E/3741	Programming of conferences for 1964: report of the Secretary-General	17*	
E/3743	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its nineteenth session	24	<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8</u>
E/3744	Advisory services in the field of human rights: note by the Secretary-General	25	Mimeographed
E/3747	Credentials of representatives to the thirty-fifth session of the Council: report of the President and the Vice-Presidents		Ditto
E/3748	Financial implications of actions of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	18*	
E/AC.50/L.1	United States of America: draft resolution		Ditto
E/AC.50/L.6 and Corr.1	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: revised text of articles 3 and 4 of the draft declaration on international economic co-operation (E/3467)		Mimeographed. See E/3725, paras. 61 and 63
E/AC.51/L.2/Rev.1	Note by the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on Co-ordination		Mimeographed
E/CN.5/371	Report of the <u>ad hoc</u> Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders		Ditto

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/CN.9/167	The world demographic situation with special reference to fertility: report of the Secretary-General		Ditto
E/CN.9/175	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Asian Population Conference		Ditto
E/CN.9/177	Plans and arrangements for the Second World Population Conference: report of the Secretary-General		Ditto
E/CN.9/177/Add.1	Plans for the financing of the Second World Population Conference: note by the Secretary-General		Ditto
E/CONF.41/PC/1	Preparatory Committee for the Second World Population Conference: report of the first session (Geneva, 27-29 June 1962)		Ditto
E/CONF.46/PC/L.11/Add.3	Draft of the interim report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council: addendum		Ditto
E/L.899	Afghanistan: amendment to document E/3467		<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 6</u>
E/L.937	Denmark, Italy and United States of America: amendments to document E/3467		<u>Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 3</u>
E/L.942	India: amendments to document E/3467		<u>Ibid.</u>
E/L.946	Australia, France, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay: draft resolution		<u>Ibid.</u>
E/L.976	Draft programme prepared by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed
E/L.978	Arrangement of business at the thirty-fifth session of the Council: working paper prepared by the Secretary-General	2	Ditto
E/L.979	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of resolution 44 (XIX) of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	6	Mimeographed. For the text of the resolution, see <u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2, part III</u>
E/L.980	Town twinning - Senegal: draft resolution	13*	
E/L.981	Ethiopia, India, Japan, Jordan and Senegal: draft resolution	21, 22 and 23*	
E/L.982	The convening of a fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East - Japan: draft resolution	8*	
E/L.983	International co-operation on the standardization of geographical names - United States of America: draft resolution	8*	
E/L.984	United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	8	Mimeographed. Referred to the thirty-sixth session
E/L.985	Report of the Population Commission - Japan: draft resolution	10	Adopted without change. See resolution 933 A (XXXV)
E/L.986	Austria and Italy: draft resolution	11*	
E/L.987	Italy and Senegal: draft resolution	9*	
E/L.987/Rev.1	Italy and Senegal: revised draft resolution	9*	
E/L.988	Jordan, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution	17*	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/L.989	Austria: draft resolution	9*	
E/L.990	Australia and United States of America: draft resolution	14	Adopted without change. See resolution 937 (XXXV)
E/L.991	Australia, India, Jordan, Senegal and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	3*	
E/L.992	Arrangement of business at the thirty-sixth session of the Council: working paper prepared by the Secretary-General	19	Mimeographed
E/L.993	Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund: note by the Secretary-General	15	Mimeographed. For the list of members, see <u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1, "Other decisions taken by the Council during its thirty-fifth session"</u>
E/L.994	United States of America: amendments to the draft resolution submitted by the Commission on Human Rights	24*	
E/L.995	Japan and United States of America: draft resolution	6*	
E/L.996	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendments to document E/L.995	6*	
E/L.997	Italy and Uruguay: amendments to document E/L.995	6*	
E/L.998	List of resolutions adopted by the Council during its thirty-fifth session		Mimeographed
E/RES/928 (XXXV)-944 (XXXV)	Resolutions adopted by the Council during its thirty-fifth session		<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1, resolutions 928 (XXXV) - 944 (XXXV)</u>



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Tuesday, 2 April 1963,
at 11.30 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
Opening of the session	1
Agenda item 1: Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1963	1
Agenda item 2: Adoption of the agenda	1
Arrangement of business	1

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Opening of the session

1. Mr. PATIÑO (Colombia), Acting President, declared open the Thirty-fifth Session of the Economic and Social Council.

AGENDA ITEM 1

Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1963

2. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) proposed Mr. Patiño (Colombia) for the office of President of the Economic and Social Council for 1963.

3. Mr. ALVAREZ VIDAURRE (El Salvador) and Mr. Hajek (Czechoslovakia) seconded the nomination.

Mr. Patiño (Colombia) was elected President by acclamation.

4. The PRESIDENT conveyed his warmest thanks to the members of the Council for the great honour they had done him. He interpreted his election as a token of recognition of the contribution Colombia was making to the cause of the developing countries and to the progress of international economic co-operation. Economic and social affairs occupied an increasingly prominent place in the modern world. The Council's function was therefore becoming all the more decisive. After welcoming the new members (Argentina, Austria and Czechoslovakia), he invited the Council to nominate candidates for the post of First Vice-President.

5. Mr. ANJARIA (India) nominated Mr. Walker (Australia).

6. Mr. DUPRAZ (France) and Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) seconded the nomination.

Mr. Walker (Australia) was elected First Vice-President by acclamation.

7. Mr. WALKER (Australia) thanked the Council for the confidence it had placed in him.

8. Mr. PAVICEVIC (Yugoslavia) nominated Mr. Hajek (Czechoslovakia) for the office of Second Vice-President.

9. Mr. PICO (Argentina) and Mr. MATSCH (Austria) seconded the nomination.

Mr. Hajek (Czechoslovakia) was elected Second Vice-President by acclamation.

10. Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia) thanked the Council for the honour it had done his country and himself.

11. Mr. MATSCH (Austria) thanked the President for his welcome to the new members.

AGENDA ITEM 2

Adoption of the Agenda (E/3716 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2)

12. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the supplementary items proposed for inclusion in the agenda (E/3716/Add.1 and 2) and to the suggestion contained in the Secretary-General's note (E/3716 and Corr.1, para. 2) that the Council might agree to postpone item 7 (Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources). In the absence of any objection, he would assume that the Council accepted the supplementary items and the Secretary-General's suggestion.

The agenda (E/3716 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2) was adopted.

Arrangement of business (E/L.978)

13. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the order of discussion of agenda items suggested in the working paper prepared by the Secretary-General (E/L.978). Item 8 (International co-operation in cartography) would be discussed first. As consultations were in progress with regard to item 3 (Declaration on international economic co-operation), he proposed to postpone it until after item 5 (reports of the Bank, IFC and IDA). The Council might wish to take up item 9 (Transport development), item 10 (Population questions) or item 11 (Capital punishment) during the first week instead of item 3.

14. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that, as he was awaiting instructions from his Government with regard to item 11, he would prefer it to be discussed at a later date. He suggested that the Council might take up item 14 (Review of the composition of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme) after item 8.

15. Mr. WALKER (Australia) said that his delegation was not yet in a position to discuss item 14, as it too was awaiting instructions from its Government.

16. Mr. CVOROVIC (Yugoslavia) proposed that the three supplementary questions which had become agenda items 21 (Earthquake relief to Libya), 22 (Flood relief to Morocco) and 23 (Relief to Indonesia consequent on the volcanic eruption in Bali) should be taken up together after item 8.

It was so decided.

17. The PRESIDENT suggested that, if the consultations with regard to item 3 were concluded in time,

that item should be taken up immediately after item 5. If not, the Council might consider item 10.

It was so decided.

With the above changes, the order of discussion proposed in document E/L.978 was adopted.

18. The PRESIDENT recalled that, under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, non-governmental organizations in categories A and B which desired to be consulted should apply in writing so that the request reached the Secretary-General no later than forty-eight hours after the adoption of the agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth Session
OFFICIAL RECORDS

Wednesday, 3 April 1963,
 at 10.55 a.m.

NEW YORK

C O N T E N T S

Page

Agenda item 8:

International co-operation in cartography . . . 3

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observer for the following Member State: Philippines.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 8

International co-operation in cartography (E/3713 and Add.1, E/3715 and Add.1, E/3718 and Add.1-8, E/L.982, E/L.983, E/L.984)

1. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (E/3715) contained insufficient information to enable delegations, particularly those of countries which had not participated in the Conference, to give adequate consideration to that part of the item under discussion. The document containing the specifications of the International Map (E/3715/Add.1) had only recently been issued, and other documents containing essential information were still being prepared. He therefore requested that discussion of the report should be deferred at least until the resumed thirty-sixth session and, in any event, until the Secretariat had submitted adequate information on the work of the Conference for the information of members of the Council and interested organizations.

2. Mr. BHADKAMKAR (India) remarked that his delegation was prepared to discuss the report on the Conference at the current session, but it would have no objection to the postponement requested by the Soviet Union representative.

3. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that he, too, had no objection to a postponement; he felt, however, that the matter should be deferred simply until the thirty-

sixth session, at which time the Council could decide whether to take up the matter or to postpone it further until the resumed session.

4. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) agreed to that suggestion.

5. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that he would not oppose deferment until the thirty-sixth session but would be reluctant to see it postponed until the resumed session, the essential purpose of which was to prepare the Council's work for the following year on the basis of what had been done by the General Assembly at its regular session. He asked when the official records of the Conference would be published.

6. Mr. DE BREUVERY (Secretariat) replied that it was unlikely that the technical work of preparing and reproducing the projection tables could be completed before the end of 1963.

7. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) asked whether the Soviet Union representative would agree to postponement until the summer session of the Council.

8. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had no objection, on the understanding that the Secretariat would in the meantime make available adequate documentation concerning the results of the Conference, but not necessarily the official records of the Conference.

It was decided to defer consideration of the Secretary-General's report (E/3715 and Add.1) until the thirty-sixth session.

9. Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia) welcomed the wise decision which had been taken, since a great deal of preparation for the debate on the results of the Conference would be necessary in the appropriate institutions.

10. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) emphasized the importance of cartography and Japan's appreciation of the achievements of the United Nations in that connexion. Japan was presenting a draft resolution (E/L.982), which the delegations of Australia and India had agreed to co-sponsor, endorsing the recommendation of the Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East that a fourth conference should be held not later than 1964.^{1/} The generous offer of the Philippines to act as host country (E/3713/Add.1) should commend itself to all members of the Council.

11. The standardization of geographical names was a matter of concern to many Member States, and he therefore had no objection to the convening of a conference to deal with it, as was proposed in the United States draft resolution (E/L.983), on the understanding that the conference should be technical and that its

^{1/} See United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.L.14, p. 8, resolution 2.

scope, nature, agenda and place of meeting should be carefully examined with due regard to the Secretary-General's report on international co-operation on the standardization of geographical names (E/3718 and Add.1-8). At least one year should elapse between the fourth United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East and the proposed conference, so that delegations would have ample time to study the results of the former before attending the latter.

12. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America), introducing his delegation's draft resolution (E/L.983), said that his Government was gratified to note the progress made by a number of Member States in the domestic standardization of geographical names, a highly technical matter which he believed could be facilitated by the convening of an international conference. The number of replies to the Secretary-General's note under Council resolution 814 (XXXI) was as yet too small to warrant a final decision, although some of the countries replying had felt that a conference should be held. The draft resolution therefore suggested an interim stage, in which the Secretary-General would consult Governments of Member States and the specialized agencies on the desirability of convening a conference and on the date, place and tentative agenda. He agreed with the representative of Japan that any such conference must be very carefully prepared, and there was merit in his suggestion regarding the timing of the meeting in relation to the fourth regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East.

13. Mr. ATTLEE (United Kingdom) stressed the vital importance of cartography in connexion with such aspects of economic development as land use, mineral exploitation, water resources, and transport and communications. He was pleased to note the emphasis placed on technical assistance in the Secretary-General's report on the Third Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, held at Bangkok (E/3713), and he pointed out that the United Kingdom Directorate of Overseas Surveys was co-operating in providing basic topographical mapping in the region. He strongly agreed with the views expressed by the representative of Japan concerning the fourth conference, and while the date and place were largely a matter for the countries of the region concerned, account should be taken, in fixing the date, of other international surveys and mapping conferences to be held in 1964; he hoped that the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.982 would be willing to insert, after the words "the necessary steps" in the operative paragraph, the phrase "bearing in mind the dates of other conferences on connected subjects". When the agenda was prepared, ample time should be given for the discussion of the various items, and there should therefore not be too many of them or too many learned papers presented. With reference to the establishment of subregional training centres for photo-interpretation, the need for which had been recognized by the Third Conference,^{2/} he said that training in all aspects of mapping from air photographs had been arranged in the United Kingdom for a number of personnel from the region. An information centre of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, established in 1961 for the exchange of technical information, was in close liaison with various countries in the region and would be glad to co-operate with the United Nations map

information office which the Third Conference had recommended be established.^{3/}

14. His Government was still strongly in favour of an international conference on the standardization of geographical names, but he agreed with previous speakers that in view of the slow response from Governments, the Secretary-General's proposal (E/3718) to continue his inquiry and make a further report to the Council at its thirty-seventh session should be accepted.

15. Mr. JEANNEL (France) said that the cartographic activities of the United Nations were developing effectively, although on a modest scale. No one would deny the importance of standardized and hence simplified rules. Scholars and specialists in all fields of human knowledge could derive the greatest profit from international co-operation in cartography. From the directly practical point of view, such co-operation would facilitate studies of pre-investment and economic development.

16. France viewed with favour the results of the United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, held at Bonn, and supported the recommendations it had adopted (E/3715 and Add.1). It also supported in principle the proposal to hold an international conference on the standardization of geographical names, subject, however, to certain prior conditions. While the findings of the Group of Experts on Geographical Names^{4/} were valid for France; they must be reconsidered in so far as they applied to the French-speaking countries of Africa. The National Geographic Institute (Institut géographique national) had been requested by the Governments of those countries to draw up their national maps. For that purpose, the Institute had had to abandon the rules for transcription which had been worked out in 1957 and reintroduce certain of the old rules which were based on French phonetics and spelling. The criterion adopted was that the names transcribed should constitute a series of sounds rendering as closely as possible the exact phonetic value of the words in the local language. In returning to such simple procedures, the Institute was complying with the general recommendations of the United Nations since the decision concerning the adoption of rules for transcription was left to the States concerned. The official replies from Upper Volta and Mali (E/3718/Add.2) confirmed the correctness of the procedure adopted. It was also in keeping with the Lebanese proposal for the transliteration of Arabic names into Latin characters.

17. For those reasons, the proposed conference on the standardization of geographical names, however desirable, should not be convened too soon, particularly as important work on problems of toponymy was still in progress in such countries as Burma, Ghana and Hungary. On that understanding, his delegation was ready to support the two draft resolutions before the Council (E/L.982 and E/L.983).

18. Mr. MATSCH (Austria) felt that the Group of Experts on Geographical Names had adopted a sound approach towards the proposal to convene an international conference on the standardization of geographical names. However, in view of the Secretary-General's report (E/3718), it might be appropriate

^{3/} Ibid., p. 9, resolution 5.

^{4/} See *World Cartography*, volume VII (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.I.25), p. 7.

^{2/} Ibid., p. 8, resolution 4.

to allow preparation and consultations to continue a little longer and to request the Secretary-General to make a further report to the Council at its thirty-seventh session. A further argument in favour of such a procedure was the recommendation, in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1851 (XVII), that the greatest possible moderation should be exercised by all United Nations bodies in fixing their programme of meetings in New York for 1964. It might therefore be advisable not to schedule the international conference for that year. In the meantime, his delegation hoped that further progress in the work of standardization of geographical names would be possible on a regional basis. It intended to support the two draft resolutions (E/L.982 and E/L.983).

19. Mr. PICO (Argentina) stressed the importance of cartography, particularly for the planning and execution of development projects. Undoubtedly, in recent years, the United Nations had done much to encourage cartographic work and his delegation was pleased to note the progress that had been made. International co-operation in cartography would assume even greater importance during the United Nations Development Decade.

20. His delegation was satisfied with the results achieved by the Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference, held at Bangkok. It was important that the work of cartography being carried out in Asia and the Far East should be properly co-ordinated with that being done in such bodies as the Organization of American States.

21. His Government attached importance to the standardizing of geographical names and particularly to the recommendations of the Group of Experts on that subject. At the national level, Argentina was striving to co-ordinate the work of all public and private bodies concerned with that problem. In particular, it was intended to complete and bring up to date the national geographic dictionary which had been started some years before.

22. His delegation agreed with the Secretary-General that Member States should be consulted concerning the proposal to convene an international conference on the standardization of geographical names. Such a meeting would be of considerable importance and should therefore be very carefully prepared. He supported the suggestions made by the Secretary-General concerning the organization of such a conference (E/3718, annex). It was his understanding that the information to be submitted by individual Governments would not actually be discussed at the conference but merely used as background documentation. He supported the United States draft resolution (E/L.983).

23. Mr. RADIVOJEVIC (Yugoslavia) welcomed the efforts made to improve cartographic services in Asia and the Far East, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General on the Third Regional Cartographic Conference (E/3713), and supported the recommendations that activities in that field should be intensified. He also supported the proposal that a fourth United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East should be convened not later than 1964. Although the standardization of geographical names did not present any problem in Yugoslavia, his delegation considered that a well-prepared and well-attended conference of experts on that subject could be useful. His delegation supported the two draft resolutions (E/L.982 and E/L.983).

24. Mr. BHADKAMKAR (India) stressed that there was a clear connexion between cartography and economic development, particularly for the developing countries. Cartography represented yet another field of technical activity where international co-operation was increasing. The more developed countries could certainly provide valuable assistance to the developing countries in that connexion.

25. During the Bangkok Conference, a working group had been set up to examine the various problems connected with the establishment of a regional cartographic organization. The group had concluded that such an organization should be set up with United Nations assistance, that it should be staffed by experts from ECAFE and that it should be linked with the ECAFE office. Its responsibilities would be to convince members that maps were necessary for economic development, to advise members on mapping techniques and surveying, to help members in establishing contact with cartographic organizations, to recruit cartographic experts for planning map projects, to promote the use of cartographic data for economic development and to train cartographers. The nucleus of the regional cartographic organization should be established in India, which had one of the largest and best surveying organizations in the world and which had already assisted neighbouring countries in mapping projects.

26. He also suggested that one of the proposed sub-regional training centres for photo-interpretation should be established in India, since the countries of the region would then no longer have to send personnel for training in Europe and since the terrain in India was more akin to that of the other countries of the region than to the countries of Europe.

27. His delegation considered that the standardization of geographical names was a very important problem and supported the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the convening of a conference on that topic (E/3718).

28. His delegation supported both draft resolutions before the Council (E/L.982 and E/L.983).

29. Mr. WALKER (Australia) emphasized the increasing importance of cartography for economic planning. Cartographic knowledge and equipment varied considerably from one country to another, and one of the most useful activities of the United Nations was the assistance it was rendering to developing countries in the improvement of their cartographic services. Those countries had certainly profited also from the discussion of the technical problems involved in the speedy mapping of developing areas which had taken place at the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas.

30. Australia, which was looking forward to becoming a full member of ECAFE when the Council acted on the ECAFE recommendation to that effect, was happy to co-sponsor the draft resolution on the convening of the fourth United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East (E/L.982). As was clear from the very informative report,^{5/} the Third Regional Cartographic Conference for the same area had been very successful and encouraging progress was being made; the fourth conference should carry the work a step further. Australia was grateful

to the Philippine Government for its generous invitation to hold the conference at Manila.

31. The Secretary-General's report on international co-operation on the standardization of geographical names (E/3718) brought to mind the many difficulties involved in such standardization, some of which had been pointed out by the representative of France. The Australian delegation supported the United States draft resolution (E/L.983), which would give effect to the desire already expressed by many Governments that an international conference should be held to discuss the subject. He associated himself with the remarks made by previous speakers regarding the necessity for careful preparation. It was important, in particular, that the agenda should be carefully drawn up, as proposed in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution. In his view, the work of the conference should be confined to the exchange of information concerning the technical problems involved in standardization. In addition, care should be taken not to include in the agenda topics which could be dealt with by other methods, such as informal consultation. In addition, it was not always necessary to call a regional conference to discuss a specific subject of regional interest: such a subject could be discussed at other regional meetings which had already been arranged.

32. The PRESIDENT invited the observer from the Philippines to take the floor.

33. Mr. JIMENEZ (Philippines) drew attention to the letter from his Government tentatively offering the Philippines as a host country for the fourth regional cartographic conference (E/3713/Add.1), and emphasized that the offer would be confirmed as soon as Congressional approval of the necessary appropriation had been secured. He thanked those who had sponsored and supported draft resolution E/L.982 for welcoming his Government's offer.

34. Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia) said that his Government attached great importance to the standardization of geographical names, as was clear from its communication of 28 January 1963 (E/3718/Add.1). He drew attention to the information contained in that communication regarding the composition and work of the national terminology commission and confirmed the view of the central administration of geodesy and cartography that possibilities of a broader exchange of experience and information in the field of geographical terminology would be most welcome.

35. The Czechoslovak delegation was attracted, at first sight, by the United States draft resolution (E/L.983), although it wished to stress the need for careful preparation which had already been mentioned by other representatives. The structure of the United States text seemed, however, somewhat illogical; it would seem rather premature for the Secretary-General to draw up a tentative agenda for the conference, as provided in operative paragraph 1, before Governments had been consulted on the desirability of convening such a conference, as provided in paragraph 2. From the statements already made by previous speakers, it would seem that Governments had widely differing views regarding the items to be included in that agenda. It would therefore be useless to draw up even a tentative agenda before Governments had been consulted. In view of the remarks he had just made, the United States delegation might wish to delete operative paragraph 1, for which the Czechoslovak delegation would be unable to vote in any event.

36. Turning to draft resolution E/L.982, he said that, although his delegation was anxious to promote co-operation under the United Nations in every possible way, the special situation of Asia and the Far East gave it pause in the present instance. It was for the Governments of that region to decide what conferences they wished, but not all the countries concerned were represented in the United Nations. As it stood, the text made no provision for the participation in the proposed conference of non-Member States. His delegation's support of the draft resolution would be contingent on the steps taken by the sponsors to guarantee full participation in the proposed conference by all the Governments that wished to do so.

37. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) welcomed the efforts of the United Nations to promote progress in cartography. The Third Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East had been highly successful and had adopted some very judicious resolutions. A point to which his delegation attached particular importance was co-operation in the mapping of frontier areas, on which the Third Conference had adopted a very practical recommendation.^{6/} He trusted that that point would be followed up at the proposed fourth regional conference for that area. His delegation supported draft resolution E/L.982 and welcomed the generous invitation of the Government of the Philippines.

38. He associated himself with the remarks made by previous speakers regarding the preparation and convening of an international conference on the standardization of geographical names. He supported the United States draft resolution as it stood.

39. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his country had not participated in the Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East and was not therefore in a position to evaluate its results. For that reason, it could not vote for the second preambular paragraph of draft resolution E/L.982. His delegation had protested at a previous session against the inadequate and unsatisfactory organization of that Conference; the same points arose with regard to the proposed fourth conference. In the United Nations, great stress was laid on co-operation for economic and social development; and yet the operative paragraph of the draft resolution provided for invitations only to "Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies", thus excluding non-member Governments and making the conference unrepresentative of the region as a whole. He therefore proposed that the words "invitations to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies" should be replaced by the words "invitations to all countries of a particular region".

40. Turning to the draft resolution on the standardization of geographical names (E/L.983), he strongly endorsed the comments made by the Czechoslovak representative and the remarks of previous speakers regarding the preparation of the proposed conference. He supported the Czechoslovak proposal to delete operative paragraph 1, which was superfluous in any event; the Council could discuss the agenda of the

^{6/} *Ibid.*, p. 10, resolution 11.

conference at a later date in the light of the comments made by Governments. The USSR delegation's attitude to the draft resolution would depend on whether the Czechoslovak proposal was accepted and whether

provision was made for consultations with all interested Governments.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Wednesday, 3 April 1963,
at 3.5 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
Agenda item 8: International co-operation in cartography (concluded)	9
Agenda items 21, 22 and 23: Earthquake relief to Libya	10
Ficod relief to Morocco	
Relief to Indonesia consequent on the volcanic eruption in Bali	
Agenda item 10: Population questions	11

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Indonesia, Morocco.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 8

International co-operation in cartography (E/3713 and Add.1, E/3718 and Add.1-8, E/L.982, E/L.983) (concluded)

1. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) observed that the draft resolution on the convening of a fourth United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East (E/L.982), sponsored by his delegation, was based on Council resolution 761 (XXIX), which had also been applied in the preparations for the Third Conference, held at Bangkok. Being anxious to follow that precedent, he would be unable to accept the amendment submitted by the USSR delegation at the previous meeting. By contrast, the United Kingdom amendment was acceptable, it being understood that every care must be taken not to inconvenience the host Government.

2. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said he was gratified at the Council's reaction to the draft resolutions on the standardization of geographical names (E/L.983) and on the convening of a fourth regional cartographic conference (E/L.982). With reference to the draft resolution submitted by his delegation (E/L.983), he did not agree with the two representatives who had maintained that operative paragraph 1 was unnecessary and should be deleted. His delegation knew from experience that consultations were more likely to be fruitful if a tentative

plan was prepared in advance. He was, however, ready to amend paragraph 1 to read: "Requests the Secretary-General to draw up, with the assistance of consultants, if required, a preliminary statement on the scope, nature and tentative agenda for such a conference". The statement would obviously have to be more concise than the annex to document E/3718. He hoped that the Czechoslovak and USSR delegations would be in a position to accept the draft resolution with that new wording.

3. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thanked the United States representative for having made an effort to meet his objections. However, paragraph 1 as revised hardly differed in substance from the original text. The time for drawing up the document mentioned had not yet come. It was only after consultations with Governments that the preparation of such a plan could be considered. In any event, according to operative paragraph 2, it would be necessary to wait until the thirty-seventh session of the Council. He would appreciate it if the United States representative did not press paragraph 1 to a vote since his delegation was ready to support the rest of the draft resolution.

4. Mr. ATTLEE (United Kingdom) thanked the Japanese delegation for having accepted his amendment and assured it that the latter had certainly not been intended to create difficulties for the host Government, but solely to prevent possible interference with other conferences. The invitation by the Philippine Government (E/3713/Add.1) had obviated that difficulty, but he hoped that if, for any reason, the Philippines found itself unable to accommodate the conference, the Secretary-General would bear in mind the other conferences scheduled for that time.

5. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) said that the Philippine Government's invitation would be accepted subject to the general principles set out in General Assembly resolution 1202 (XII), namely, that the host Government would have to defray the additional costs resulting from the fact that the Conference would not be held at ECAFE headquarters. Those costs were now being calculated in consultation with the ECAFE secretariat; the Secretary-General would discuss them with the Philippine Government's representative and would submit a report to the Council at the thirty-sixth session in connexion with the statement on the aggregate financial implications of the decisions taken by the Council at its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions. The financial implications of draft resolution E/L.983 were not yet known.

6. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that as the change he had suggested to draft resolution E/L.982 did not seem to have met with any response, he would not present it as a formal amendment.

7. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution E/L.982 as amended orally by the United Kingdom.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

8. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution E/L.983, paragraph 1 of which had been revised by the sponsor.

9. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on a point of order, asked for separate votes on the preamble, paragraph 1, paragraph 2 and the text as a whole.

The preamble was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 1, as revised, was adopted by 16 votes to 2.

Paragraph 2 was adopted unanimously.

The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEMS 21, 22 AND 23

Earthquake relief to Libya (E/3733, E/L.981)

Flood relief to Morocco (E/3733, E/L.981)

Relief to Indonesia consequent on the volcanic eruption in Bali (E/3738, E/L.981)

10. Mr. ANJARIA (India) explained that the sponsors of the draft resolution (E/L.981), who would certainly have been more numerous if the draft had been considered later in the session, had wished not only to invite the United Nations and the specialized agencies to render every assistance in their power to the countries visited by the disasters, but also to congratulate those countries' Governments on the steps they had already taken to assist the victims and repair the damage.

11. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) conveyed the deep sympathy of the Government and people of the United Kingdom to the Governments and peoples of Morocco, Libya and Indonesia. In the face of such calamities nations, forgetting their dissensions, closed ranks and became as one. The United Kingdom Government and British charitable organizations, notably the British Red Cross, had sent tents, clothing and food-stuffs; anti-typhoid vaccines and prefabricated dwellings had been shipped to Morocco and Libya respectively and emergency aid was now being given to Indonesia. His delegation was happy to support the draft resolution.

12. Mr. MATSCH (Austria) said that the Austrian people were deeply affected by the disasters which had struck Morocco, Libya and Indonesia. His Government welcomed the various efforts which had been made to repair the damage and his delegation would gladly support the draft resolution.

13. Mr. CISS (Senegal) recalled that his delegation, together with other Asian and African delegations, had requested the inclusion of items 21, 22 and 23 in the agenda and co-sponsored the draft resolution. The Senegalese Government and people wished once again to express their condolences to the Governments and peoples of the stricken countries.

14. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) said that the Government and people of Japan had been deeply moved by the catastrophes in Morocco, Libya and Indonesia. He hoped that the efforts of the Governments and peoples of those countries would enable them to recover rapidly from the resulting devastation. Nevertheless,

they were urgently in need of help from abroad and it was therefore appropriate that the Council should make recommendations in that connexion similar to its own resolution 766 (XXX) and General Assembly resolution 1753 (XVII). The draft resolution should be adopted unanimously.

15. Mr. MELOVSKI (Yugoslavia) stated that his country, which had itself been quite recently the victim of serious floods, had learned with the deepest regret of the catastrophes occurring in three friendly countries. His delegation was happy to support the draft resolution, for the more carefully prepared and the better co-ordinated such assistance was the more effective its results.

16. Mr. BAYONA (Colombia) said that the draft resolution accurately reflected the feelings of the Government and people of Colombia with regard to the calamities which had befallen Morocco, Libya and Indonesia. The appeal addressed to the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, the heads of the specialized agencies, the Executive Director of UNICEF, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Managing Director of the Special Fund was entirely in conformity with the mandate of those bodies, which was primarily to contribute to the well-being of mankind.

17. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that it was with the greatest regret that the Government and people of the USSR had learned of the recent disasters in Morocco, Libya and Indonesia. He wished to convey their deepest sympathy to the afflicted countries and he hoped that, with the aid of the United Nations and all its related bodies, they would rapidly repair the damage suffered. The USSR delegation would be happy to vote in favour of the draft resolution. With regard to operative paragraph 8, however, he felt that in view of the emergency character of the requirements in question, it would be preferable not to limit requests to the Special Fund to pre-investment projects. He suggested that the beginning of that paragraph should be re-drafted to read: "Requests the Managing Director of the Special Fund to consider sympathetically requests which may be presented by these countries...".

18. Mr. ATTOLICO (Italy) supported the draft resolution, which reflected the feelings of all Member States. His Government had already expressed its condolences to the afflicted countries and had offered them all the help that it could. The large Italian community in Libya had joined vigorously in the salvage and reconstruction work undertaken there.

19. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that his Government had learned with consternation of the cataclysms occurring in Morocco, Libya and Indonesia so soon after the earthquakes which had devastated large areas of Chile, Morocco and Iran. His delegation was happy to support the draft resolution; it thought that the sponsors should be able to accept the suggestion made by the USSR, which appeared to be reasonable. He recalled that, at its latest session, the Governing Council of the Special Fund had adopted a project submitted by Morocco for control of the very river which had caused the recent floods. That proved that, by accepting certain projects and speeding their execution, the Special Fund could help to prevent the repetition of such calamities.

20. Mr. WALKER (Australia) expressed on behalf of his delegation the deep sympathy of the Australian

people and Government for the peoples and Governments of Libya, Morocco and Indonesia. The catastrophes of which they had been the victims showed that despite scientific and technical progress, man was still at the mercy of natural calamities. The Australian Government had already offered financial assistance to Indonesia, and the Australian Red Cross and the Council of Australian Churches had made cash donations to succour the victims. His delegation was grateful to the sponsors for submitting the draft resolution, which expressed the feelings of all Member States and indicated specific measures to continue and increase United Nations assistance, stressing the urgency and constructive nature of the work to be done.

21. Mr. TETTAMANTI (Argentina) wished to convey the sympathy of the Argentine people to the afflicted countries. His delegation supported the draft resolution before the Council and wished to congratulate its sponsors.

22. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) expressed the deep concern of the Government and people of his country at the recent events, which were fraught with serious economic and social consequences. His delegation whole-heartedly supported the draft resolution aimed at providing the stricken countries with the assistance they required. It also supported the USSR representative's proposal, which would make the provisions of paragraph 8 more flexible.

23. Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia) said that the Council was certainly the organ best placed to apply the principle of international co-operation to alleviate the suffering of the victims of such disasters. For its part, the Czechoslovak people, appalled by those events, had endeavoured, through the appropriate organizations, to provide prompt material assistance to the stricken countries. His delegation welcomed the draft resolution and felt that the suggestion of the USSR delegation was constructive, since it would add to the scope of and expedite the assistance to be furnished.

24. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) said that his people and Government had the greatest sympathy for the stricken countries. The appeal addressed in the draft resolution to various United Nations bodies should be echoed by the Council. Some could provide their help only after negotiations, which would take time, but others could furnish emergency relief. He was thinking in particular of UNICEF, which the Council could ask to send such relief within the scope of its resources.

25. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) thanked the sponsors of the draft resolution, which reflected the feelings of all. He recalled that some private United States organizations had immediately come to the aid of the stricken countries. Thus medical teams and supplies, four aircraft and a thirty-six-bed field hospital had been sent immediately after the earthquake in Libya. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs had followed, and United States petroleum companies had provided tents, blankets and other supplies and also air transport. Substantial assistance had likewise been provided to Morocco, where the United States Government had furnished \$500,000 worth of supplies and transport facilities and helicopters to fly foodstuffs and carry out rescue operations in isolated areas. Morocco's food stocks, depleted by relief operations, had been replenished. Similarly,

the seeds washed away by the waters had been replaced under the United States aid programme. Relief had also been sent during the more recent disaster in Bali. The representative of the American Red Cross was on the spot.

26. His delegation was very pleased to support the draft resolution and felt that the amendment proposed by the USSR delegation should not give rise to any objection. The assistance should, of course, be given within the terms of reference of the Special Fund.

27. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) expressed his Government's sympathy to the Governments and peoples stricken by the recent disasters, which had taken a heavy toll in human lives and material goods, as shown in the memoranda accompanying the request for inclusion of those items in the agenda (E/3733 and E/3738). To express their solidarity with countries which were attempting to accelerate their economic and social development with limited resources, the countries in the Afro-Asian group had called upon those of them which were represented in the Council to request the inclusion of the items. That gesture had accordingly been almost automatic. He urged the Council to adopt the draft resolution unanimously. His delegation had no difficulty in accepting the amendment proposed by the USSR representative, on the understanding that Special Fund assistance to the three countries concerned should form part of the activities of the Fund and should be consistent with its terms of reference.

28. Mr. TELL (Jordan), speaking on behalf of the sponsors and his delegation, thanked all the members of the Council who had supported their proposal and accepted the amendment proposed by the USSR delegation.

29. Mr. HILL (Secretariat) said that the Secretary-General had been deeply shocked by the three recent calamities. In each case, he had expressed his sympathy to the Heads of State of the countries affected and had assured them that the United Nations would do everything possible to alleviate the suffering of the victims. The United Nations had already been able to give some assistance to the Governments of Libya, Morocco and Indonesia. For example, the World Food Programme had furnished 33,000 tons of wheat for the victims of the floods in Morocco. UNICEF had donated 6,100 blankets immediately after the disaster and had just set aside \$22,000 for emergency expenditures in Bali. The Secretary-General had detailed an expert under the regular programme of technical assistance, and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board had financed, under his contingency authority, the services of a seismologist provided by UNESCO. Those experts would help the Libyan Government to find places for the resettlement of the stricken communities and to draw up a rehabilitation programme. The Executive Chairman of TAB and the heads of some specialized agencies, including WHO and FAO, were in contact with the Governments concerned to determine in what way they might contribute to the longer-term programme for the reconstruction and restoration of the devastated areas.

30. He recalled that in recent years the United Nations and the specialized agencies had furnished aid on the occasion of several natural calamities. In most of those cases, the resolutions of the Council or of the General Assembly had requested the Secre-

tary-General, the specialized agencies, UNICEF, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and the Special Fund to examine every possibility of giving assistance and to consider sympathetically all requests from the Governments concerned.

31. The question of how United Nations bodies could discharge such responsibilities more effectively was under study by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and would be included in the agenda of its May session. Some United Nations organizations, including WHO and UNICEF, were in the special position of having resources available for emergencies. That was also the case with the World Food Programme. But they could play only a limited part, and it must be hoped that Governments and agencies such as the Red Cross could continue to undertake the greater share of the international assistance. On the other hand, the Secretary-General thought that the United Nations family of organizations would be in a position to make a greater contribution to the programmes of recovery and reconstruction.

32. The United Nations had a vast fund of relevant knowledge and experience as well as some material resources. It would make every effort to use them in the most effective manner.

The draft resolution (E/L.981), as amended, was adopted unanimously.

33. The PRESIDENT invited the observers from Indonesia and Morocco to take the floor.

34. Mr. MARAMIS (Indonesia) thanked the President and members of the Council. He expressed the deep gratitude of the Indonesian Government and people for the Council's speedy response and its decision to assist in making up for the losses caused by the volcanic eruption in Bali. He thanked the representatives of the African and Asian countries for putting forward the draft resolution.

35. Mr. SIDI BABA (Morocco) thanked the African and Asian members of the Council, on behalf of his Government, for the action they had taken. He recalled that the disaster had struck the most flourishing part of Morocco, the western region, one of the most thriving areas, where there had been a great deal of development and investment. That work had been undone by the floods. Morocco had suffered an earlier disaster in 1960 when an earthquake had destroyed Agadir, a city of more than 70,000 inhabitants. The recent floods had placed a new and heavy burden on the country. Despite national efforts and international assistance, Morocco was faced with serious difficulties. International solidarity could not be better demonstrated than through the United Nations, and he was therefore most happy to convey his gratitude to the Council for the decision it had just taken.

AGENDA ITEM 10

Population questions (E/3723 and Corr.1, E/CN.9/177 and Add.1, E/CONF.41/PC/1)

36. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) said that, largely thanks to the world census programme, to the Population Commission and to the Statistical Commission, population censuses and the quality of demographic data and of vital statistics had made spectacular progress in the last fifteen years, particularly in the developing countries. Censuses had been taken of more than 97 per cent of the world

population, as against 66 per cent in 1947. However, the process was only beginning; censuses were still very rudimentary in many countries and a great deal still remained to be done.

37. The Secretary-General had noted, in his report entitled The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action,^{1/} that "the lack of basic economic and social statistics and surveys ... is a well-known obstacle to progress since it deprives the Governments of an adequate quantitative basis for their development plans ...". Many of the Governments of the world, particularly of the developing countries, looked to the United Nations to help and advise them in laying the indispensable statistical foundations for national plans of economic and social development. The next task was to ensure that the data obtained from censuses were not only reliable but also useful.

38. It was particularly urgent, therefore, to prepare manuals on the analysis of demographic data, on methods of interpreting such data, and on projecting in terms of rural and urban populations, of the number of households, of the economically active population and of school enrolment. It was also necessary to study all possible ways of using the information obtained and to ensure that statistical data did not merely remain in the files of the specialized services, as was too often the case.

39. Census operations and demographic analysis could gain much from the application of new techniques, in particular the use of electronic computers which would correct errors, detect gaps and assemble useful data for economic and social planning. In that way, proposed development projects could be compared with population trends to see whether they were viable. In the light of such data, planners, for example, would be able to make a better evaluation of the chances for success of an educational programme designed not only to reduce illiteracy but also to train the scientific and professional staff needed for a developing economy. The value of analyses of population growth as an indicator of investment needs in the developing countries in the fields of health and education was also obvious.

40. In that respect, the draft resolution submitted by the Population Commission on the intensification of demographic studies, research and training and appearing in chapter XII of its report (E/3723 and Corr.1), was particularly opportune; it gave grounds for hoping that the developing countries would receive increasing returns, perhaps manifold, for all the efforts they had made to obtain the fundamental statistical data.

41. The United States delegation believed that, on the basis of paragraph 13 of the Secretary-General's note on the financial implications of decisions taken by the Population Commission during its twelfth session (E/3723 and Corr.1, annex III), the Council would assign to those matters the priority they warranted in relation to other activities to be considered by the Council in its examination of the over-all programme of the United Nations in the economic and social spheres.

42. It should also be borne in mind that with its present small staff the Population Branch would be unable to complete the desired study and research,

^{1/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2.

particularly on the relationship between population growth and economic and social development, as called for in General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII). In view of the results achieved by the advisory demographic service of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, it would be advisable to support the Population Commission's recommendation that teams of demographic consultants should be provided to the regional economic commissions, which were particularly well placed to single out and identify population problems in their own regions and to supply member Governments with advisory services adapted to their economic, social and cultural requirements.

43. The United States delegation also supported the recommendation in paragraph 102 of the Population Commission's report that the Secretary-General convene in 1963-1964 an ad hoc committee of experts to advise him in preparing proposals for a long-range programme of work to be submitted to the Population Commission at its thirteenth session.

44. In conclusion, he emphasized that there could be no question of guiding the demographic policy of Governments; the role of the United Nations should be limited to increasing knowledge, through its research and population analysis programmes, and to assisting countries in the implementation of their national programmes. Technical assistance resources in that field had increased in the last few years, but they were still very small. Of course, the problem was not merely financial; the human factor was very important too and it would also be necessary, in accordance with the appeal made in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution on the intensification of demographic studies, research and training, to enlist the assistance of experts and specialists from all countries.

45. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) congratulated the Population Commission and the Population Branch on their valuable contribution to world demographic studies. The importance of demographic questions and the need to intensify research and statistical work in that field had been recognized by the General Assembly.

46. The results of demographic studies were of great value in economic and social planning, particularly in the under-developed countries. That was a factor which should be borne particularly in mind for the purposes of the United Nations Development Decade.

47. The Japanese delegation felt sure that the Asian Population Conference and the second World Population Conference to be held in the next few years would give decisive impetus to research and the exchange of information in the demographic field. It noted with satisfaction the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Asian Conference and endorsed its report (E/CN.9/175). So far as that conference was concerned, it was most desirable that the greatest possible number of assistant experts should be able to attend in company with their more experienced elders. That might pose a financial problem for the participating Governments, but the Japanese delegation was sure that the United Nations would be able to find a solution which would make it possible to secure the participation of the greatest possible number of assistant experts.

48. The Secretary-General's note on the plans and arrangements for the second World Population Con-

ference (E/CN.9/177) was an excellent piece of work which augured well for the success of that conference.

49. The Japanese delegation supported unreservedly the two draft resolutions in chapter XII of the Population Commission's report. As the Commission had not submitted to the Council the usual resolution wherein the Council took note of the Commission's report and approved its programme he proposed that the Council should adopt the following draft resolution:^{2/}

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the report of the Population Commission (twelfth session), and

"Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained therein."

50. Mr. ANJARIA (India) said that the lack of accuracy in demographic data, e.g. in the figures for crude birth rates and gross reproduction rates, raised particularly difficult problems, the solution of which would probably be one of the most important tasks during the Development Decade. There could be no forcing of any special methods on Governments. It was solely for the Government concerned to decide what measures should be taken. A more thorough study should be made of the effects of population growth on economic development; those effects were generally unfavourable, but the phenomenon might also entail advantages.

51. His delegation approved the programme suggested in the report of the Population Commission, and hoped that the two projected conferences would help to improve knowledge in the demographic field and that the resources and personnel necessary for the work proposed would be available. Experts should participate to the greatest possible extent.

52. The Commission's report referred to the need for studies on the interrelationship between population growth and economic and social development. In the opinion of his delegation, the question was one of defining the problem in specific terms, i.e., of ascertaining what measures the Government had taken or might take in that connexion. The Indian Government would provide assistance in the preparation of the questionnaire and in the research work.

53. The Asian Population Conference was particularly timely, as it would enable demographic problems and their effects on economic and social development to be restored to a regional context. It was indeed at the level of economic regions, and therefore of regional economic commissions, that demographic studies, research and training should be started, their framework becoming wider later on; in that connexion, the proposed demographic studies in co-operation with UNESCO and WHO would undoubtedly be fruitful.

54. His delegation supported the two draft resolutions appearing in the Population Commission's report, and also the text proposed by the representative of Japan.

Mr. Walker (Australia), First Vice-President, took the Chair.

55. Mr. PICO (Argentina) said that his delegation had studied the report of the Population Commission

^{2/} Subsequently circulated as document E/L.985.

with the greatest interest, and was gratified at the progress recorded in the studies submitted to the Commission by the Secretariat.

56. The interest of the United Nations in population problems had long ago been made clear through the establishment of the Population Commission, which had already held twelve sessions. His delegation was therefore fully aware of the value of the studies made on those questions, particularly with regard to the interrelationship between economic and social conditions and demographic trends. It knew that demographic projections and some of their aspects connected with labour, education and migration from rural areas were closely linked with economic and social development. But it was also aware of the difficulties that arose when it came to applying the results obtained from regional inquiries to the various countries' development plans. That was a most complex question calling for a very careful approach, as several delegations had rightly pointed out at the Commission's last session. The task was rendered difficult by the incompleteness of basic data. The Secretariat's study on world fertility levels (E/CN.9/167) made clear, for instance, that fertility levels in the various developing countries differed, so that it was still impossible to state in precise terms the relationships between fertility and economic and social changes. Whereas in many countries the birth-rate had fallen—for various reasons such as industrialization, education and improvement in the status of women—in other countries that trend was less clearly marked.

57. As the Commission admitted, all those circumstances revealed the need to proceed much further with research into the effects of industrial and technological progress and other development factors on the birth-rate, especially in the developing countries. That problem was recognized in the preamble of General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII), to which the Argentine delegation attached particular importance. For that reason, it fully appreciated the assistance which might be rendered to the Governments of such countries in the taking of censuses and the improvement of their birth, marriage and death statistics. The urgent need for further knowledge concerning the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes was made quite clear in the resolution's operative paragraph 3.

58. The question had already been discussed on several occasions, particularly in connexion with the means of carrying out inquiries. In that respect, his delegation thought that Governments could provide relevant information without the use of a detailed questionnaire, which might influence answers and distort the purpose of the resolution. It also thought that States should pay great attention to the population factor in their economic planning and that they should be given some technical guidance, always in the spirit of resolution 1838 (XVII).

59. With reference to the Asian Population Conference, his delegation was convinced that the main problem lay in the difficulty of agreeing that a conference of that nature should make recommendations on population policy. A conference held under the auspices of the United Nations should not adopt decisions of that kind, as General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) clearly stated that it was the responsibility of each Government to devise its own programmes of action for dealing with the problems of

population and economic and social progress. His delegation thought that the Organization should not associate itself with any resolutions which the Asian Conference might adopt on the subject of family planning. It could accept the idea of a scientific conference, but not that of a conference which might adopt resolutions dealing with questions of population policy, the latter questions being entirely within the jurisdiction of the Governments concerned.

60. The Argentine delegation wished to express gratification at the work done by ECLA and by the Latin American Demographic Centre, to which the Population Commission referred in paragraphs 59 and 60 of its report. That work had demonstrated once again the important contribution which those bodies were making to economic and social planning.

61. The Argentine delegation approved the preparations for the second World Population Conference; the latter should promote progress in research on population programmes, which was particularly important during the Development Decade and in the light of the conferences recently held. It was to be hoped that the Conference would mark a real advance in the knowledge of population problems and that the developing countries would take the most active possible part in it. Finally, his delegation expressed its gratitude to the Yugoslav Government which had generously offered to act as host to the Conference. But it hoped that, before a final decision was made, the Preparatory Committee's comments on the possibility of holding the Conference in a Latin American country would be taken into account.

62. Mr. DUPRAZ (France) paid a tribute to the excellent report produced by the Population Commission. That document was of special value to Governments concerned with the implementation of economic policies, since it stressed the demographic aspects of economic development problems; in that connexion, the proposed manual on methods of estimating fundamental demographic measures from incomplete data would be very useful. His delegation accordingly approved the report as a whole and, with some reservations as regards the wording, the two draft resolutions contained in it.

63. He recalled that the debates which had taken place during the seventeenth session of the General Assembly on the interrelationship between population growth and economic development had revealed fundamental differences of opinion concerning the nature and scope of the problem and the appropriate means of solving it.^{3/} It would appear that the text of General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) distributed by the Secretariat did not incorporate a change made in the original version; the last part of paragraph 6 had been deleted as a result of a vote in plenary meeting. The resolution recommended that the Economic and Social Council should intensify its studies and research on the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development. That was a problem which might well be brought to the attention of the various United Nations organs dealing with questions of population, housing and social development.

64. The General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to conduct an inquiry among the Govern-

^{3/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Second Committee, 866th-869th, 874th and 875th meetings and *ibid.*, Plenary Meetings, 1197th meeting.

ments of Member States concerning the particular problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes. That inquiry would make it possible to produce a valuable compilation of facts and data; Governments should be allowed some latitude in their replies and should not be confined within the limits of a questionnaire which was too detailed and too specific. A letter addressed to them, stating the purpose of the inquiry and requesting their opinion on the question, would probably suffice.

65. With regard to the meeting-place of the second World Population Conference, the Preparatory Committee had been in favour of holding the Conference in an African or Latin American country. The Yugoslav Government had then invited the Conference to meet at Belgrade. But it seemed only fair to give preference to the African and Latin American countries, and to signify that fact by putting sub-paragraph (i) at the end rather than at the beginning of paragraph 3 (b) of the draft resolution on the World

Population Conference (E/3723 and Corr.1, chap. XII). If the letter and spirit of the proceedings of the Population Commission were to be adhered to, the Secretariat should approach the African and Latin American Governments and report on the results of its negotiations to the Council at its next session. The Council would accept the invitation of the Yugoslav Government only if the Secretariat's negotiations had proved unproductive.

66. Miss HENDERSON (Secretariat) said that the corrected text of resolution 1838 (XVII) of the General Assembly (A/RES/1838 (XVII)/Rev.1) had been distributed two days after distribution of the faulty text to which the French representative had referred.

67. With regard to the meeting-place of the second World Population Conference, the Secretariat was continuing negotiations with the African and Latin American Governments and would report on them to the Council at its summer session.

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Thursday, 4 April 1963,
at 11.55 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 4:</i>	
<i>Report of the International Monetary Fund. . .</i>	17

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Monetary Fund.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 4

Report of the International Monetary Fund (E/3696 and Add.1)

1. Mr. JACOBSSON (Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund), introducing the report of the International Monetary Fund, recalled that when he had taken office in April 1957, just after the Suez crisis, the world had been experiencing a period of great difficulties. However, efforts to combat those difficulties had already been under way and much progress had been made since then. The year 1962 had also been one of considerable economic and financial as well as political difficulties. The decline on the stock exchanges on both sides of the Atlantic in the spring of 1962 and the massive outflow of funds from Canada in June, with the consequent speculation regarding the value of the Canadian dollar, had been followed by the Cuban crisis and the Chinese attack on India. Then had come the failure of the negotiations for the United Kingdom's entry to the European Economic Community, the consequences of which it was as yet too early to evaluate. However, as regards the position of sterling, the United Kingdom had a stand-by arrangement of \$1,000 million with the Fund.

2. The decline on the stock exchanges had been sharper on the continent of Europe than in New York and London. But the decline had not ushered in a recession or a depression, as had sometimes been the case in the past; business had continued to im-

prove both in the United States and in Europe, even after the decline. The reason why that decline had not been the forerunner of a recession was that it had been regarded not as a reflection of worsening business but as a technical adjustment, brought on by the realization that the post-war inflationary rise in prices had come to an end. The level of wholesale prices in the United States had remained practically stationary for five years, and in other countries the rise had been less marked than in earlier years and there had been no signs of the resumption of persistent inflation. However, the quotations of many securities, which had been bought merely as a speculation or as a safeguard against inflation, had risen to fancy prices. Once the adjustment had been made, the position of those securities had become much sounder. Business in the United States had been at first somewhat hesitant, but as demand had been kept up, production had also been maintained and, in some cases, even increased. The increases had occurred in the area of "final purchases"—goods purchased for consumption, investment and export, excluding inventory changes—which explained the good tenor of business during the second half of 1962 and the beginning of 1963. In the United States, as well as in most other countries, home demand for consumer goods had been sustained, investment had not generally declined, and exports had usually risen. In 1962, world trade had increased by 5 or 6 per cent, which showed not only the resilience of business but also that the measures to free world trade and ensure prompt payments had had a good effect.

3. In June 1962, the Canadian Government had adopted a number of domestic measures to alleviate the strain on the balance of payments and had asked the Fund and institutions in the United States and the United Kingdom for assistance. It had obtained a drawing equivalent to \$300 million from the Fund and of \$750 million from other sources. That combination of measures had stemmed the capital outflow and relieved the pressure on the foreign exchange market. Canada had now been able to increase its foreign exchange reserves to more than the pre-crisis level. In addition, Canada had recently announced the removal of all the import surcharges which had been imposed as a temporary measure at the time of the crisis.

4. The restoration of the Canadian exchange position had been a remarkable demonstration of the effectiveness of international monetary co-operation and of the speed with which assistance could be mobilized. International monetary co-operation had also played a significant role at the time of the Cuban and the Chinese-Indian disturbances. There had been a strong private demand for gold, but that had been met without difficulty from current supplies and the London gold pool, and the foreign exchange markets had been only slightly affected. On those occasions, there had never been any doubt about the determination of both the national and the international monetary authori-

ties to intervene energetically if the need arose. On the markets also there had been an awareness that if they wished to intervene effectively, the monetary authorities had the means to do so: the reciprocal central bank credits that had been and were still being negotiated, the London gold pool, and the resources of the Fund.

5. The technical arrangements were valuable, but the discussions which had led to them were equally so, and they would be continued to ensure exchange of information and more effective co-operation between the central banks.

6. The Fund had been greatly strengthened over the past two years. After extensive discussions in the Fund and the Board of Governors, the basic provisions of general borrowing arrangements which would make additional supplies of foreign currency available to the Fund had been incorporated in a decision adopted by the Fund in January 1962, under which the ten main industrial countries concerned indicated their willingness to lend the Fund up to \$6,000 million.^{1/} That decision had come into effect on 24 October 1962, when the eighth country, the United States, formally adhered to it; the total commitments of the seven other countries had amounted to the equivalent of \$5,650 million at the time of the United States adherence. Of the two remaining countries, Belgium had since adhered to the decision, but Canada had not yet done so, although he understood that a bill for that purpose was now ready for submission to the Canadian Parliament. In the cases where Parliamentary approval had been required, it had been obtained virtually without opposition. Switzerland, which was not a member of the Fund, had been invited to associate itself with those arrangements and a bill had been submitted to the Swiss Federal Parliament within the last month providing for Swiss association with the currency support operations of the Fund up to an amount equivalent to a maximum of \$200 million.

7. Supplementary resources made available to a member of the Fund under the new arrangements would be repayable when the member's particular problem was solved and in any event within not more than three to five years. That was in harmony with the principles and practices already developed by the Fund. What was new was the commitment of the participating members to lend to the fund in order to enable it to forestall or remedy any impairment of the international monetary system.

8. That framework had been further strengthened in other ways. In July 1961, the Executive Directors had clarified the use to be made of the Fund's resources in dealing with deficits attributable to capital transfers, and in July 1962, they had adopted a decision setting out the principles which should govern the choice of currencies in drawings and repurchases. It would be recalled that in 1959, members' quotas had been increased by 50 per cent and sometimes substantially more, thus raising their total from \$9,000 million in 1958 to \$15,000 million at the end of 1961, excluding the \$6,000 million available under the general borrowing arrangements. With those resources at its disposal, the Fund would be able to play a decisive role in rendering assistance to member countries in their efforts to pursue policies compatible with the Fund's principles and practices. In addition,

the Fund's capacity to give massive support had had a decisive influence in checking the speculative movement of funds and maintaining calm on the foreign exchange markets.

9. However, stability was not the only problem; to meet the needs of rapidly growing production and economic activity generally, an expansion in liquidity was needed. The inflationary period which had followed the Second World War had ended, and conditions on the world markets had radically changed by 1960.

10. A new situation had emerged, characterized by increasingly fierce competition, and new policies and practices were needed to meet it. First, when it had become impossible to raise prices any further, it had been necessary to pay greater attention to costs. It had not been easy to convince the public or even the business world that the situation had really changed, particularly where the problem of wages was involved. The Council of Economic Advisers to the President of the United States had therefore rendered a valuable service in laying down guidelines, in their report to the President early in 1962, for permissible wage increases, i.e., increases within the margin of rises in productivity. Similar guidelines had been indicated in other countries over the past year and the whole matter had been discussed in terms of the beginning of an "incomes policy". Such a policy need not run counter to the requirements of a market economy system; on the contrary, in present-day economies, which were often dominated by large organizations and groupings of industry and labour, some guidance might be very necessary for the proper working of the system.

11. Secondly, it could no longer be taken for granted that an adequate increase in liquidity would occur without special action. Business might use its own liquid resources more freely and request increased credits from the banking system, but such development had at least to be underpinned by official policies. The expansionary public financing policies pursued by the United States in recent years had involved a certain risk, but it had been necessary to take it, for a non-expansionary policy in the United States would have had serious repercussions on economic activity in the world as a whole. It was clear from the budget just announced by the United Kingdom that it, too, was pursuing a policy of expansion.

12. There was an increasing awareness of the need to co-ordinate economic policies, particularly those of the main industrial countries. Such co-ordination was in the interest of both the developed countries and the countries producing raw materials. Expansion in the industrialized countries led to heavier purchases of raw materials from the primary producing countries and to a general expansion of world trade, which provided an outlet for the exports of the primary producers' developing industries. As the Council was aware from past debates, the economic policies of the developed countries were of the highest importance to the under-developed countries also.

13. Although the Fund had carried through some very large transactions with highly industrialized countries, those with less developed countries had been far more numerous. There had been transactions between the Fund and all but one of the Latin American republics and, over the past year, all but one of the drawings and all but one of the stand-by

^{1/} See E/3696, appendix XI, sect. D.

arrangements had been with developing countries. The Fund had thus acquired an intimate knowledge of the countries' problems and had been impressed by the efforts made to establish and maintain orderly monetary conditions in many of them.

14. One of the major difficulties encountered by the countries producing raw materials was the fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities, which created instability in their export earnings. The amount of assistance the Fund had provided to meet short-term balance-of-payments fluctuations in developing countries had greatly expanded in recent years; there had also been an increase in the proportion of cases where difficulties had arisen in part from declining or stagnant export proceeds. As the countries exporting primary commodities had few reserves, the fluctuations often prevented them from sustaining the imports of the capital goods they needed for steady development.

15. The Fund had considered the matter carefully and in February 1963, it had adopted certain decisions regarding the assistance it could render in such cases. Those decisions were to be found in a report on compensatory financing of export fluctuations which the Fund had prepared for submission to the Commission on International Commodity Trade.^{2/} The Fund had decided in particular to create a new compensatory financing facility which would broaden its balance of support to member countries, particularly the primary producers. The new facility, which would normally amount to 25 per cent of the members' quota, would enable the Fund to grant assistance more readily in cases of payments difficulties resulting from export shortfalls. First, the Fund would have to be satisfied that the shortfall was of a short-term character and also that it was due to circumstances beyond the member's control. Secondly, the member country would need to show willingness to co-operate with the Fund in finding solutions for its balance-of-payments difficulties. The new facility would not reduce the amount of assistance available under the Fund's ordinary drawing policy because it was prepared to grant a waiver and permit outstanding drawings to exceed an amount equal to 125 per cent of a country's quota, where necessary. The general intent of the new facility was to give all member countries desirous of solving their balance-of-payments problems the assurance of ready support from the Fund in meeting difficulties arising out of genuine short-term export shortfalls. The application of the new policy still remained to be worked out in the light of experience, but he was convinced that it would provide a basis for genuine assistance to and co-operation with the developing countries.

16. The Fund had also decided to examine the possibility of raising the quotas of certain primary producing countries in order to make more adequate provision for covering the fluctuations in their export proceeds. The Fund would be making a closer study of the subject in the coming months. The report already mentioned clearly stated that compensatory financing was only one of the means of improving the condition of less developed countries; other action, in many different fields, was required from the developing countries themselves, and from the developed countries and international institutions.

^{2/} See *Compensatory Financing of Export Fluctuations*, a report by the International Monetary Fund (Washington, D.C., February 1963).

17. In dealing with that problem, there must be a division of responsibilities, as well as a common determination to work hard in order to ensure sustained development. Industrial countries must both permit and encourage, to the greatest possible extent, ready access to their markets for the products of the developing countries, including any products of new industries which they could export on a competitive basis. The whole subject of general trade policies was being widely discussed, particularly by the Contracting Parties to GATT and in the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The second responsibility of the industrial countries was to provide sustained technical and financial assistance to the less developed countries. While there was a growing understanding in the more advanced countries of the appropriateness of financial assistance, there was also a feeling that it should be used more effectively, and he believed that a certain review would not lessen the amount of aid, but would ensure its continuation. Thirdly, the adoption by the leading industrial countries of general expansionist policies was of great importance, leading to a strengthening of the demand for the products of the less developed countries.

18. The latter countries had the responsibility, as sovereign States, to conduct their own affairs, to maintain law and order, to educate and care for their people, and to administer their finances and their economies. In so doing, they must frame their policies in a manner which would best contribute to their own growth and development, and while there were differences in their resources and in other respects, some general observations could be made. Industrial development and the establishment of new businesses required, first, men possessing a spirit of enterprise and the technical knowledge needed to initiate new projects or develop existing plant, and, secondly, free resources, i.e., savings, to finance genuine and lasting development. Those fundamental principles of economics must be respected, whether a country had a State-controlled economy, a market economy or a mixed system. Foreign aid would be forthcoming, but it could play only a limited role in relation to total needs. Outside expertise could often be useful in the formulation of taxation and expenditure policies, and the Fund was substantially expanding its technical assistance services with respect to fiscal, credit and monetary matters.

19. Countries with limited real resources were often tempted to rely too much on the banking system to finance expenditures by creating money—in other words, by inflation. It was now generally appreciated that the burden of inflation fell mostly on the poor, whom developing policies were designed primarily to benefit. Moreover, inflation gave rise to windfall profits and a flight of capital which could not be halted by any system of controls and which meant that the country affected could not retain for its own use all the savings of its people, much less provide any inducement to investment or assistance from abroad. In many cases, inflation also led to an overvalued currency, with all the consequent harm and distortions to the economy. Many of the Governors of the Fund had agreed, at the annual meeting in September 1962, that inflation was most harmful to the economies and growth of their countries, and the Fund had found in its contacts with members that such sentiments were decisively gaining ground among persons who had hitherto resisted them. More

and more countries were taking measures to stabilize the economy, in the full realization that a period of readjustment might be necessary before sustained growth could be resumed; experience had shown, however, that that period need not be very harsh or very long, especially with support from international institutions and friendly Governments.

20. Despite the understandable disappointment of many countries with a desperately low per caput income, there was no easy method, such as deficit financing, for accelerating the rate of growth in any type of economy. The difficult problems of growth required detailed and hard work, under stable monetary conditions, and the technical expertise necessary to assist national authorities to develop to the full the resources at their disposal was fortunately available from many international agencies, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—and its affiliates—the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In addition, when the proper basis had been laid, the richer countries must be ready to give appropriate aid in the form of financial and technical assistance, by opening their markets to the products of the developing countries and by pursuing suitable expansionist economic policies in their own countries.

21. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) noted with satisfaction that, despite pressure on the Canadian dollar early in the year and a temporary rise in the price of gold at the time of the Cuban crisis, the international monetary situation in 1962 had been satisfactory on the whole and the two key currencies for international exchange transactions had remained stable, owing largely to the restoration of equilibrium in the trade balance among western countries and the great improvement in their international liquidity position. However, international co-operation in the field of monetary policy on the part of industrial countries, as in the 1961 gold pool agreement and the "swap" agreements since March 1962 between the United States and western European countries, had also contributed to stability. A further measure had been taken in January 1962, when the Fund had entered into a stand-by borrowing arrangement for the equivalent of \$6,000 million with ten industrialized countries, including Japan, to enable them to deal with balance-of-payments difficulties that might arise from current exchange transactions as well as from short-term capital movements. The agreement, which had come into force in October 1962, would play an invaluable role in preventing any disturbances in international exchange transactions as a result of speculative short-term capital movements.

22. The record figures for the Fund's activities during the year covered by the report were eloquent testimony of its important role in the promotion of a stable international economy. At the same time as the currencies of western European countries had again become convertible, the percentage represented by purchases of United States dollars in all drawings from the Fund had diminished considerably. Japanese currency had been used for the first time in the Fund's exchange transactions in 1961-1962, and Japan in turn had entered into a stand-by agreement in January 1962 for \$305 million, constituting a valuable second-line credit in support of the stabilization of Japan's economy, although it had not been necessary to invoke the agreement.

23. In contrast to the generally favourable situation of the industrial countries, only a few of the primary-producing countries had been able to increase their foreign exchange reserves, and it was encouraging to note that the Fund had assisted those countries to a greater extent than in any previous year. His delegation was glad to learn that the Fund had made a careful study of ways of dealing with the balance-of-payments difficulties of the primary-producing countries arising from fluctuations in commodity prices and had produced a report on compensatory financing proposing higher quotas for the developing countries and the application of a more flexible policy to drawings by the developing countries in order to offset the decline in their export earnings—the most practical and desirable measure for compensatory financing to cope with that decline.

24. Japan's economy had enjoyed a sustained high rate of growth since 1959, but excessive investment in the private sector and a rapid increase in domestic demand had led to a deterioration in the balance of payments. His Government had applied appropriate monetary, fiscal and other measures to curb excessive investment activities and to restore the balance of payments, including the stand-by agreement with the Fund and sizable borrowings from the United States in the form of bank loans and acceptance credits. Those measures had led to a considerable improvement in the situation, and the authorities had been gradually relaxing their stringent monetary policy since the autumn of 1962.

25. The problems hindering a sound and steady development of Japan's economy included the inefficiency of such sectors as agriculture, small-scale industry and some heavy industry, discrimination against Japanese exports, and a chronic deficit in invisible trade. Nevertheless, since September 1959, the Government had been implementing a programme designed to accelerate the liberalization of foreign exchange and trade, with a view to co-operating with other member countries of the Fund in order to promote the expansion of the world economy through free and multilateral trade. Eighty-eight per cent of Japan's total imports, calculated on the basis of 1959, had been freed from trade restrictions as from 1 October 1962, and it had been announced in February 1963 that Japan would cease to invoke article 12 of GATT and that the remaining restrictions would be maintained in accordance with the relevant procedures of GATT. The Government also intended to accelerate the elimination of the remaining restrictions on payments for invisible current transactions and to accept, as soon as possible, the obligations under article VIII of the Articles of Agreement of the Fund.

26. Japan depended largely on international trade for its economic growth, and the key to the improvement of its balance-of-payments position lay in the promotion of exports; consequently, it was hoped that the countries still maintaining discriminatory trade restrictions against Japan would appreciate its Government's efforts to liberalize trade and would co-operate by abolishing such restrictions.

27. Mr. DUPRAZ (France) said that he would limit his remarks to three subjects covered in the report before the Council: the general state of the French economy, with particular reference to foreign trade and payments; the international monetary system;

and the possibility of action by the Fund with regard to the compensatory financing of export fluctuations.

28. The Fund's report indicated that in 1961 France had become the world's leading creditor country and it was a fact that the continuing balance-of-payments surplus and the accompanying increase in foreign reserves were clear indications of France's economic recovery and the restored firmness of the franc. A balanced appraisal of the economic situation of France was possible, however, only if a number of facts apparent after four years of very rapid expansion, and the factors which were at present engaging the attention of the French Government, were taken into account.

29. The over-all picture was indeed satisfactory; expansion had continued at a rate sufficient to maintain full employment and to raise the general level of living year by year. The gross national product had increased by 6.3 per cent in 1962, household consumption by 6.7 per cent in volume, and the effective work-week exceeded forty-six hours. Production had increased considerably in all sectors, despite some unsteadiness in investments and some reduction in the self-financing capacity of enterprises. Agricultural output had been 9.5 per cent higher than in 1961, owing not only to a bumper grain harvest in the preceding year but also to a notable improvement in productivity. More than one quarter of the active population was still engaged in agriculture, and that was felt to be a source of imbalance; but humanitarian, social and political considerations could not be ignored, and the annual rate of change-over was unlikely to be more than 1.5 per cent, so that the problem of foreign markets was of vital importance.

30. A lesser known aspect of the growth of the French economy had been the unprecedented population expansion of 1,100,000, or 2.4 per cent, within a year, resulting from natural growth, the traditional influx of foreign labour and the repatriation of French citizens from North Africa. As a result, the demand for consumer goods had risen by 6.7 per cent, as against an expected rise of 5.5 per cent, and that was one of the main causes of the increase in imports of 13.3 per cent by volume, instead of 8 per cent as anticipated. The movements of population had also been largely responsible for the recent uneasiness in the French money market, which had necessitated the imposition in February 1963 of mildly restrictive measures, including the placing of a ceiling on bank credits for the next twelve months, a slight increase in bank reserves, and a change in the interest rate of treasury bonds.

31. The upsurge in private consumption was also evidenced by the recent trend of wages and prices, which was a matter of concern to the Government. Hourly wages had risen in 1962 by an average of 9 per cent and retail prices by 4.6 per cent, while wholesale prices had been held down by more intense international competition and had increased by only 2.1 per cent. The inevitable consequences of such a trend were sufficient grounds for the French authorities to take a firm stand against any undue rise in wages and prices. The situation had had repercussions on the volume of foreign trade, and a surplus of 480 million francs in the first half of 1962 had been followed by a deficit of 250 million francs in the second half of the year. It should be remembered, in that connexion, that France had relaxed its import policies in recent years through the almost total

abolition of quantitative restrictions on manufactured goods and through sizable tariff reductions, in respect not only of other member countries of the European Economic Community, but also of third countries.

32. The French Government was well aware of the obligations imposed upon it by its surplus holdings of foreign funds. In 1962, only one half of the surplus of a little more than \$1,000 million had gone to swell the currency reserves; the rest had been used to make advance repayments of the country's external public debt, mainly to the United States. The present reserves of almost \$4,000 million were, in the view of his Government, no cause for either alarm or censure; they represented only six months' imports, or even less if the needs of the whole franc area were considered. Certainly, the reserves appeared modest, in view of the proportion of gold and convertible currencies respectively which they comprised, and in view also of the corresponding figures for other European countries. The Fund's report gave some indication of France's intention to play its part in international monetary co-operation, since the amount in francs normally available for withdrawal, together with France's participation in the ten-country arrangement and in the "swap" agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, made a sum equivalent to more than \$1,000 million immediately available.

33. There were a number of prerequisites for the maintenance of stability in international payments. First, creditor countries must do all they could to assist, and France believed it was fulfilling that duty; secondly, countries suffering from a deficit in their foreign payments must adjust their economic and financial policies accordingly, as was apparently being done, at least by the largest of those countries; lastly, resources must be available—as in fact they were—from international institutions. As regards radical reform in the international monetary system, his Government had found nothing that was new or positive or not open to serious objection in the various plans that had been advanced.

34. The problem of compensatory financing of primary commodity price fluctuations was not new to the Council, and it was largely the untiring work of the French delegation in recent years which had led the United Nations to give the highest priority to the matter of stabilizing commodity prices. The problem would undoubtedly be one of the main subjects which would be dealt with by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. He was glad to note the efforts made by the Fund to assist in seeking a comprehensive solution, since it was logical for the Fund to concern itself with the strictly financial problems that might arise in that connexion. It was equally important for the United Nations to tackle the question of the long-term stabilization of prices, as the only means of finding a permanent solution for the difficulties which jeopardized the development of primary producing countries. France had always pursued a policy of supporting prices and regulating markets in its dealings with those African producing countries with which it had traditional links. The agreements signed by the European Economic Community with a number of African States provided for the gradual adaptation of the conditions in which certain tropical items were produced to the conditions of sale and consumption in world markets. As his

delegation had repeatedly stated, France favoured the rational organization of commodity markets, as soon as possible, wherever it was possible. In the meantime, he hoped that the Fund would apply the new arrangements liberally in order to deal with situations which threatened, not only the balance of payments, but also the economic development of the primary producing countries.

35. It had always seemed unlikely that the world monetary situation could be improved by ensuring the stability of the leading currencies unless, at the same time, the developing countries were able to achieve balanced growth. The problem of the developing countries was the great problem of the day, from both the political and the technical point of view, and it concerned both the industrial countries and the under-developed countries themselves. As the Presidents of Mexico and France had stated following their recent talks, the highly industrialized nations had a duty to co-operate with others with a view to raising their level of living, while strictly respecting the juridical equality and independence of all peoples.

36. Mr. PAVICEVIC (Yugoslavia) observed that during 1962 the Fund had achieved an outstanding tempo of activity and had successfully contributed to the solution of monetary problems in many countries. Its well-prepared report emphasized the central problem of the world economy, namely, the acceleration of the rate of development of the developing countries. He hoped that in its everyday activities the Fund would concern itself increasingly with that problem.

37. The need for a new approach to the problems of the developing countries had become even more apparent now that the whole United Nations family was making a critical appraisal of its economic and social activities and was beginning to implement such widely conceived plans as the United Nations Development Decade and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It had left behind an important phase of its development during which it had clearly identified the problems of the world economy and had reached the conclusion that resolute action was required to solve them. The moment for such action had arrived.

38. While its intervention had often been timely and successful, the Fund had sometimes granted credits on condition that the recipient country carried out severe deflationary measures and adopted a more liberal foreign trade policy. As a result, in certain cases, investment activity in the recipient country had been limited and its rate of economic development retarded.

39. Although the Fund had done much to finance short-term deficits in the balance of payments of the developing countries, the problem of financing their current deficits had become more urgent during the last few years. As a result of fluctuating commodity prices and deteriorating terms of trade, their monetary reserves had fallen sharply. The Fund must adjust itself to the new situation and relate its credit terms to their needs and potentialities. The Fund should not only act as the guardian of monetary discipline throughout the world, but should also actively encourage the accelerated growth of the developing countries.

40. The terms under which credits were granted should be further adapted to the changed structure of

member countries and should take into account their specific balance-of-payments problems. His delegation hoped that, in addition to its normal activity of financing deficits in the balance of payments of member countries, the Fund would contribute to international programmes for the stabilization of primary commodity markets and participate in the various schemes of compensatory financing.

41. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that in the last eighteen months the Fund had developed even more successfully than in other recent years. That was indeed cause for satisfaction. Membership of the Fund should soon reach one hundred and the new members were almost all developing countries.

42. The most important part of the Fund's activities had continued to be the provision of monetary assistance, mainly for the purpose of overcoming short-term balance-of-payments difficulties and supporting the stabilization programmes of the developing countries. A new and important feature had been the much greater variety of currencies in which both drawings and repurchases were made. The Fund had become a truly multilateral credit agency, a welcome development.

43. The Fund had also again provided assistance for some of the industrialized countries, notably the United Kingdom. The sum of \$1,500 million drawn by the United Kingdom in August 1961 had been fully repaid within one year by repurchases of sterling from the Fund and by drawings of sterling of other members. When the additional stand-by credit of \$500 million had expired in August 1962, a new stand-by for up to \$1,000 million had been arranged for a further year.

44. The new borrowing scheme was a major contribution to international stability. It would permit the Fund to operate more effectively in the new conditions of convertibility. The Fund should be commended for the role it had played by its consultations under article XIV of the Fund Agreement with members who maintained exchange restrictions; by its provision of technical advice and assistance; by the help given to some countries in the preparatory work leading to membership of the Fund; and by its contributions to the technical training programmes of other international organizations. The United Kingdom welcomed the practice whereby member countries which had accepted the obligations of article VIII regarding convertibility had nevertheless voluntarily continued periodic consultations. Also gratifying was the decision which the Fund had taken in the matter of compensatory financing.

45. All the above developments provided concrete evidence that the Fund was not only a living, growing organization, but that its ability to meet the needs of a wide and increasing range of members was growing too. He was confident that that process would continue, that the number of members would increase, that the possibilities offered by the Fund would become more widely available, and that the contribution which the Fund had already made and was continuing to make in greater measure to stability in international payments and to the expansion in international liquidity, and consequently to the development of international trade, would be more widely recognized as a major contribution to economic development generally and to the United Nations Development Decade.

46. In his statement, the Managing Director of the Fund had referred to the policy of financial expansion being followed by the United Kingdom. Statements made in London showed that the United Kingdom recognized the value of the Fund's contribution to stability and development and was basing its own policy upon it.

47. Mr. WALKER (Australia) pointed out that the last six years had been eventful ones in the world of finance. The Fund had shown great capacity in dealing with critical situations. Equally impressive was its record of adaptation to changing conditions and its success in organizing the co-operation of the leading financial countries to promote the stability of those currencies that were most widely used in world trade. The countries whose currencies would have been shaken by political events, such as those mentioned by the Managing Director of the Fund, were not the only ones to be grateful for the remedial action taken. Other countries, largely dependent for their development upon the orderly expansion of world trade, would have faced new difficulties if the world's major currencies had fallen into unpredictable fluctuations.

48. The process of growth in both developing and highly developed countries was in continuous danger of being interrupted or at least slowed down by the emergence of balance-of-payments difficulties. Those difficulties could be avoided to some extent if all countries were expanding at much the same rate. The attempts that were being made to promote mutually consistent rates of growth in different countries were helpful, but they could not be expected to eliminate balance-of-payments difficulties altogether. The existence of the Fund and the knowledge that it was able and willing to provide temporary finance to tide countries over balance-of-payments difficulties encountered in the course of economic growth made it possible for developed and under-developed countries alike to pursue their development policies with greater confidence and success.

49. When even wealthy countries had difficulty in maintaining equilibrium in their balance of payments, the prospects of their providing the sums needed for development aid were almost inevitably affected. The fear that contributions to foreign aid programmes would add to a country's balance-of-payments problems was often exaggerated. It was unusual for the whole of a country's foreign aid programme to be spent abroad. In so far as a foreign aid contribution led to expenditure within the contributing country, for example, for the purchase of capital goods manufactured in that country, no direct demand for foreign currency was involved and there was no immediate impact upon the balance of payments. Furthermore, when many countries were contributing to foreign aid programmes, the part of their contributions that was spent abroad and added to their negative balance was also added to the positive balance or subtracted from the negative balance of other countries that were supplying goods or services to the developing countries. Provided all countries contributed, any danger

to the individual balances of payments of each was accordingly reduced. Moreover, it there was in fact a net negative balance, in the sense that a contributing country was transferring funds to the under-developed countries over and above what was actually spent out of aid funds in that country, that tended to bring about changes in relative incomes and prices in directions that should gradually produce the necessary adjustments in the balances of trade, so that the foreign aid contributions would not complicate the balance-of-payments problem. However, partly because the mechanism worked but imperfectly and sometimes slowly, and partly because the whole process was not sufficiently understood, preoccupation with the balance of payments continued to add to the other obstacles in the way of increased foreign-aid programmes. The fact that the Fund could assure contributing countries that they would receive assistance to overcome balance-of-payments difficulties might help to create a more favourable climate for development aid programmes.

50. The Australian Government welcomed the Fund's recent decision to create a new compensatory financing facility. The problem was a vast one which could not be completely solved either by the Fund's new arrangement or by other forms of compensatory financing. The Commission on International Commodity Trade would take up the matter at its next session in April 1963. The Australian Government had always considered that compensatory financing could at best only alleviate the short-term problems and could not be a substitute for positive action to improve the longer-term trend in the terms of trade of primary producing countries. The unsatisfactory level of export receipts was the crux of the trade problem of primary producing countries. It could only be remedied by fundamental action in relation to such matters as world market prices, access to the markets of industrialized countries and production policies in those countries. International trade schemes on a commodity-by-commodity basis were needed to tackle those long-term problems. Such schemes would go a long way towards moderating the short-term fluctuations, the effects of which compensatory financing sought to mitigate. There were, however, some commodities for which stabilization schemes might not be appropriate and some causes of fluctuations in export receipts with which such schemes could not easily cope (crop failure, for example). With those views in mind, the Australian Government welcomed the positive contribution made by the Fund towards solving the problem of short-term fluctuation in export receipts.

51. It also deeply appreciated the general observations made by the Managing Director of the Fund on the responsibilities of the industrial countries and the developing countries. He was sure that the Managing Director's advice would be taken to heart by the Council and hoped it would be widely disseminated throughout the United Nations.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Thursday, 4 April 1963,
at 3.15 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 4:</i>	
<i>Report of the International Monetary Fund</i>	
<i>(concluded)</i>	25
<i>Agenda item 10:</i>	
<i>Population questions (continued)</i>	29

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Israel, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Syria, Thailand.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund.

AGENDA ITEM 4

Report of the International Monetary Fund (E/3696 and Add.1)
(concluded)

1. Mr. ANJARIA (India) thanked the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund for the admirable statement he had made at the preceding meeting, in which he had mentioned certain fundamental problems such as the world payments situation and the need for stability in order to ensure the economic growth of the developing countries.

2. The world payments situation had improved considerably in recent years, and that was one of the Fund's main services to the international community. Stability was of vital importance for the development of trade, and it was encouraging to note that the balance of payments of the industrialized countries had been strengthened and that the Fund had been able to mobilize resources to meet countries' needs through an agreement which it had concluded with GATT in order to remedy situations brought about by unfavourable capital movements.

3. As he saw it, there were three main causes of balance of payments difficulties. With regard to the first—namely, fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities, which frequently endangered the exports of the developing countries—the Fund had developed a compensatory financing plan. With regard to the second—namely, inflationary pressures of very varied

origin, which countries sometimes themselves created by their development efforts—consultation with the Fund and the provision of assistance by the latter were extremely useful; the Fund had frequently intervened in order to ease certain temporary difficulties and had endeavoured to increase the stability of foreign currencies held by the exporting countries. The third cause of balance of payments difficulties was connected, in certain cases, with improper use of foreign aid.

4. Balance of payments difficulties were more deeply rooted in the developing countries than in the industrialized nations. In the case of the latter, they were often only temporary and were related to the various phases of the trade cycle; in the developing countries, they were an integral part of the development process itself. The Fund could not help to solve those problems by supplying long-term resources. It was quite obvious that the developing countries would often have to resort to sources other than the Fund. Although the Fund could not be regarded directly or primarily as a tool for economic development, it did in fact play an important role in that field by creating a favourable climate for payments balances and foreign currencies.

5. Another source of difficulties was the delay which occurred between the time when a loan or the opening date for a credit was approved and the time when the funds were actually paid out; but those difficulties were mainly merely procedural matters. He was pleased to recall the effective aid given by the Fund to his own country, which in the previous summer had obtained a \$100 million stand-by credit.

6. The Fund had played a particularly important role in the field of technical assistance. The Managing Director of the Fund had mentioned, in connexion with trade policies, the responsibilities of the developing countries and of the industrialized countries. The latter would have to open their markets and provide new outlets for the under-developed regions. The developing countries themselves would have to find new resources. He quoted the example of his own country, which had had to face considerable difficulties owing to problems of national defence; it had preferred to solve them by increasing taxes substantially rather than by resorting to inflation.

7. He was gratified at the expansion of the Fund's activities, and praised its flexibility and its ability to adapt itself to new situations.

8. Mr. BAYONA (Colombia) drew attention, in particular, to the work done by the International Monetary Fund in Latin America. In the case of his own country, the assistance given had taken many different forms: technical assistance, consultations and, in particular, the opening, under an arrangement of principle, of a credit equivalent to 200 per cent of its quota. The Fund had also played a part in the co-ordination of Colombian financing plans. The report showed that the year 1962 had been an exceptional one in every respect.

9. He regretted the departure of Mr. Jacobsson and paid a tribute to the organizing ability which the latter had shown as Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund.

10. Mr. BLEDHAM (United States of America) said that 1962 had been a very remarkable year which had witnessed, in particular, the conclusion in October 1962 of a special arrangement with a number of countries, providing for the opening of confirmed credits in the Fund. That would serve to guarantee the stability of the principal currencies and to strengthen the world monetary system. The resources of the Fund had continued to grow. One of the factors in that growth had been the increase of drawings in convertible currencies other than the dollar; they had amounted, in 1962, to 81 per cent of the total drawings of eighteen countries, seventeen of the latter belonging to the group of under-developed countries. Repurchases had also been higher than in previous years. It was noteworthy that the United Kingdom had repaid a substantial part of its 1961 drawing.

11. Seven countries had become members of the Fund in 1962, thus bringing the membership to eighty-two with quotas totalling \$15,000 million. Twenty requests for admission had been made. Almost all of the new members and applicants for admission were newly independent countries of Africa.

12. The Fund had continued to provide consultation and technical assistance services in the financial and monetary fields. It was worth emphasizing that the assistance granted in the form of compensatory financing would in no way reduce the amount of normal drawings, and that it would accordingly be possible to provide increasing resources to meet the needs of the developing countries.

13. The Fund was showing increasing interest in the problems of dynamism and growth and was participating more effectively in the development process.

14. He wished to pay a tribute to Mr. Jacobsson and to the manner in which the latter had guided the Fund's activities. He was sorry to learn that Mr. Jacobsson was attending the meetings of the Council for the last time.

15. Mr. TETTAMANTI (Argentina) noted with satisfaction the considerable strengthening of the international monetary system during the period covered by the report (E/3696 and Add.1), owing to the arrangement concluded by the Fund with ten major industrial countries whereby some \$6,000 million were made available to it. In addition, the Fund's operations had increased at an unprecedented rate during the period under review.

16. As Mr. Jacobsson had said, the year between May 1961 and April 1962 had been one of economic, financial and political crises, but the important point was the reaction of the various countries to those crises according to their respective situations. Generally speaking, the economic and financial difficulties had been overcome, but there were certain slight differences that should be borne in mind. The means available to the different countries for ensuring a rate of economic growth which would be adequate in relation to population increases varied considerably. The instruments of financial and fiscal policy which the industrial countries and the developing countries could put into effect differed as widely as their respective economic structures. The former could deal

with the most serious problems in an atmosphere of political stability, and possible set-backs would not shake the confidence of their peoples, whereas in the developing countries the difficulty lay precisely in the uncertainty of the future; it was well known that confidence was the very foundation of any national and international monetary system. When one heard the French representative talk of his country's tremendous gains in the economic field, it was impossible to avoid the thought that there was a great difference between making plans with reserves of about \$4,000 million, even if those reserves represented only six months' exports, and working out a policy when such reserves had fallen to one month's exports and sometimes even less.

17. For that reason, the Fund could not confine itself to being merely the custodian of the monetary system, and it was comforting to hear Mr. Jacobsson refer to the Fund's ever-growing experience in the problems of the developing countries. The success of a policy of expansion without inflation, in which Argentina firmly believed, must depend on the progress of international co-operation. International trade was the mainspring of such expansion, and it was in the hands of the industrialized countries. For many reasons, now was the time to put it to work.

18. In the plan announced by the Fund on 27 February 1963, regarding financial compensation for the developing countries with a view to solving the balance of payments problems caused by the fall of their export receipts in specific circumstances, the Argentine delegation saw proof of the increasing attention paid by the Fund to the problems of the developing countries, and it therefore welcomed it warmly.

19. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that, since 1955, the membership of the United Nations and of the International Monetary Fund had risen in almost identical proportions. That parallel progress was very significant; it indicated current trends and pressures in the international economic field.

20. The world of today could be divided into three groups of countries, each of which had their own financial and monetary problems.

21. The first group, that of the highly industrialized countries, was exposed to the risks of short-term capital movements. Those countries were concerned with the obstacles that might be encountered by an increase in the volume of trade if the resources necessary for such an increase were insufficient. Their problem was therefore one of international short-term and long-term liquidity.

22. The second group consisted of countries whose economies were based essentially of monoculture. Those countries had borrowed from abroad in order to carry out their development programmes and were reluctant to enter into new commitments. In addition, they had to face the progressive deterioration of the terms of trade in their commercial relations with the industrialized countries.

23. The third group, the newly independent countries, encountered most of their difficulties in connexion with the building of their infra-structure, and needed both substantial financial support and adequate technical assistance.

24. The problems facing the different groups of countries were largely interrelated. The difficulties of the under-developed countries concerned the industrial-

ized countries also, and the latter could come to the assistance of the under-developed regions only if the world monetary system was working well.

25. That last point led to the examination of the question of the international liquidity essential to regularity of payments; the problem had two aspects: short-term liquidity and long-term liquidity.

26. So far as short-term liquidity was concerned, the report of the Fund and the conversations held in Washington had shown that the international monetary system was currently in a position to perform its functions without any need for modification. As for long-term liquidity, it would be premature to try to formulate conclusions forthwith, since the position was not yet entirely clear. The question should be studied as soon as possible, because it involved an international trade of \$130,000 million a year, not counting short-term capital movements, whereas gold reserves amounted to only \$40,000 million and their rate of growth was inadequate in relation to the increase in international trade. Was there not, therefore, a danger of such trade being limited? Would it be possible to continue using the gold standard, supported by a few key currencies? Would it perhaps be advisable to concentrate some of the available currencies in regional or world institutions?

27. It would be an exaggeration to speak of contradictory trends in the Washington discussions on those and similar problems; it was enough to say that some quarters seemed more ready than others to go more deeply into the study of long-term international liquidity.

28. Regarding the Fund's action on behalf of the developing countries, the report showed that the Fund had had many more transactions with those countries than with the industrialized nations. Moreover, although it was true that the Fund's action could apply only to temporary deficits in their balance of payments, it was a fact that the Fund was now paying more and more attention to the long-term problems of the less developed countries and that its policy had become more flexible. From that point of view, it might be said that the Fund had contributed indirectly to the realization of long-term development plans. In addition, stress had recently been laid on the part which the Fund could play in assisting the primary producing countries, still without going beyond the bounds of its present statute; the Fund had adopted more flexible criteria in favour of those countries in the form of compensatory financing which could be granted, independently of drawing rights, in the face of fluctuations in income from exports of primary products. Without harbouring too many illusions as to the amplitude of the results which a solution of that kind could bring about, it should be recognized as an important step in a new direction, and the Italian delegation welcomed it as such; it recalled, however, that the decision must be accompanied by action from all countries to facilitate access to the markets of the highly industrialized countries, and by adequate technical and financial assistance to the developing countries.

29. The action taken by the Fund therefore showed that it could adapt itself gradually to the needs of the day. That flexibility would be useful in solving problems of short and long-term international liquidity. Italy considered that increased utilization of currencies other than the dollar for the Fund's operations could help considerably to reduce the pressure on the

key currencies. The Fund's policy in that regard since 1962 had been significant. However, wider recourse to currencies other than the dollar presupposed the existence of conditions depending on the initiative of the Fund itself; so far as liquidity was concerned, some attention must be paid to seeking solutions which would facilitate the accumulation of the currencies in question. As for the utilization of those currencies, it should be based exclusively on the actual needs of the country concerned if their reconversion, which would be quite contrary to the aim in view, was to be avoided.

30. Italy was contributing to the defence of the present international monetary system, the validity of which it recognized. The action of the Italian authorities had been aimed at reducing the balance of payments surplus by reinforcing Italy's liberal import policy and promoting exports of short and long-term Italian capital. Those measures had made it possible to stabilize the level of Italy's reserves despite the expansion of its trade. The surplus of foreign exchange entering Italy had been offset by the purchase of medium-term international securities and by loans to the Government of the United States. Lastly, in order to avoid rapid transfers of capital from one market to another because of differences in interest rates, the Italian authorities had recently taken steps designed to integrate the Italian money market with the international money market.

31. In conclusion, he recalled that Italy had never applied to the International Monetary Fund for assistance and that it was now a creditor of the Fund. It was none the less anxious to make its contribution to the Fund's operations, particularly when it was a question of remedying temporary disequilibrium in the developing countries' balances of payments. Finally, the Italian delegation wished to thank Mr. Jacobsson for his work as Managing Director of the Fund.

32. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) commended the International Monetary Fund for the valuable work it had accomplished and the services it had rendered in promoting international monetary co-operation by providing the necessary consultation facilities for the consideration of world monetary problems. The Fund had also contributed to the balanced growth of international trade and the development of sources of production in member countries. Moreover, it had promoted currency stability, thereby achieving one of its main objectives. Lastly, it had established effective machinery for offsetting the effects of balance of payments disequilibria. It had managed to win the confidence of its members by its readiness to make its resources available to them, subject to adequate guarantees. It was eloquent testimony to its effectiveness that most of the countries that had recently achieved independence had applied for membership in the Fund so that, by 31 December 1962, there had been eighty-one member countries, whose combined contributions amounted to \$15,000 million. The Fund's role in the matter of consultation was of particular importance to the developing countries which were seeking to establish ties with other countries so as to achieve a more profitable flow of international trade. In that connexion, his delegation hoped that the Fund would take an active part in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In conclusion, he associated himself with previous speakers who had congratulated Mr. Jacobsson on his efforts as Managing Director of the Fund.

33. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) also congratulated Mr. Jacobsson on the remarkable statement he had made to the Council. So far as Uruguay's relations with the Fund were concerned, he stressed that his Government had complied with the agreements made and that, despite the enormous efforts involved, it had maintained its currency at a stable level during the preceding four years. That was doubly significant if it was remembered that Uruguay had had to face a rise in domestic wages, largely because higher import prices had increased the cost of living.

34. The Uruguayan delegation was pleased to note that the Fund was taking steps to overcome the difficulties facing the developing countries as a result of fluctuations in the earnings they derived from the export of their primary commodities. Noting the new provisions adopted by the Fund in the matter of compensatory financing, he drew attention to two points that were of vital importance to Uruguay. First, despite what might have been said to the contrary, the deficit in Uruguay's balance of payments was not a short-term problem but a long-term phenomenon resulting from the drop in prices and the restrictions applied on the world market; in the circumstances, the assistance provided by the Fund should be consistent with the magnitude of the problem and with the needs of the situation. Secondly, it was clear that, although the problem in Uruguay and other Latin American countries was of a long-term nature, the percentage of compensatory financing out of the Fund should not necessarily be established on an *a priori* basis; the special circumstances of each country would have to be taken into account. Those remarks were not made in a spirit of criticism but with a view to achieving greater co-operation in a vital endeavour. In any case, Uruguay was pleased with the decisions which had been taken and which would no doubt mark a decisive step towards solving the problems that had been brought before the Council.

35. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) said that he was pleased to note the progress that had been made by the International Monetary Fund, which had originally been intended to deal primarily with matters connected with the balance of payments of the industrialized countries and was now concerned with similar problems confronting the developing countries. The difficulties which those countries faced derived from the static nature of their economies; but if they wished to give their economies a dynamic impetus, the developing countries must contend with balance of payments problems. He had been pleased to note the efforts made by the Fund to alleviate short-term problems. It was not surprising that the developing countries had taken as great an interest as the industrialized countries in the Fund's activities in that connexion, and it was significant to note that most of the new members of the Fund were African countries. He also joined in the tributes that had been paid to Mr. Jacobsson.

36. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) also congratulated Mr. Jacobsson on the work he had done and said that he was gratified to note the measures which the Fund had just taken in the matter of compensatory financing. He stressed that a new era of co-operation had begun between Senegal and the Fund since his country had become a member, and he pointed out that Senegal's contribution of \$7.5 million would gradually be raised to \$25 million. Senegal regarded the Fund as a key to economic development. He also pointed out that

his country's co-operation had brought about a radical change in the structure of the Central Bank of the States of West Africa. That type of international co-operation at the regional level would eventually lead to currency integration.

37. Mr. JACOBSSON (Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund) expressed appreciation for the tributes that had been paid to him. The decisions of the Fund's executive Board were taken after consultation with the various Governments concerned and, although negotiations were often lengthy, they always resulted in unanimous agreement.

38. In reply to the many representatives who had emphasized the need for the Fund to apply a flexible policy, he said that such was indeed the policy of the Fund, notwithstanding the strict monetary principles which the Fund had to observe. As a result of the prestige acquired through its orthodoxy, the Fund would be able to give sympathetic consideration to certain exceptional circumstances in individual member countries.

39. As the representative of Uruguay had pointed out, development financing certainly involved a long-term problem, but the financing offered by the Fund was on a short-term basis. It was also true, as the representative of Ethiopia had said, that the progress of developing countries entailed balance of payments problems. They were obliged to import on a large scale, and they probably had deficits in their current accounts, but they only faced serious problems if they failed to adopt a rational method of financing in time. Nowadays there were agencies that provided long-term financing that would enable them to overcome serious deficits in their balance of payments.

40. The Fund was well aware of those problems and particularly of the problem of the effect of balance of payments deficits on development. It had even decided to play a more active part in the consortia established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and some of its most highly qualified representatives were actively participating in their meetings as observers. It could therefore be said that, although it was not in a position to devote its resources to long-term financing, the Fund was taking a close interest in that matter.

41. As regards fluctuations in commodity prices, he pointed out that if the drop in prices, which might have been feared a year earlier, had not materialized, the credit was due to the European countries and the United States, which had steadily applied a fiscal and credit policy that favoured economic growth. It would be premature to forecast future price trends, but there was no doubt that the market for raw materials had rallied in the past few months.

42. Lastly, as regards the future of the Fund, he was sure that it had sufficient liquid assets and that its institutional machinery was sufficiently flexible to afford every opportunity for dynamic growth.

43. The PRESIDENT expressed the Council's sincere gratitude to Mr. Jacobsson for the exceptional work he had accomplished as head of the International Monetary Fund. Since no proposals had been submitted on the agenda item, he proposed that the usual procedure should be followed and that the Council should adopt a resolution in which it merely took note of the report it had considered.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 10

Population questions (E/3723 and Corr.1, E/CN.9/167, E/CN.9/177 and Add.1, E/CONF.41/PC/1, E/L.985) (continued)

44. Mr. MELOVSKI (Yugoslavia) recalled that in its report (E/3723 and Corr.1) the Population Commission had rightly stressed two problems: population growth and the relationship between such growth and economic and social development.

45. It appeared from the Secretariat survey of world fertility levels and trends (E/CN.9/167) that the population of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America was increasing twice as rapidly as that of the countries of Europe and North America. Those regions with a high rate of population growth were mainly countries in which there was a risk that the phenomenon of over-population might create a situation which impeded economic and social development. The Population Commission had not recommended any over-all solutions because the problem differed according to the particular conditions "in each country". That was something which, in the first place, interested countries should decide for themselves. The Secretariat survey showed, for example, that the birth-rate decreased in some countries with urbanization, improvements in education and in the status of women, and higher living levels, while it had been observed that in other countries not only had such progress not been followed by a drop in the fertility rate, but in some cases it had even resulted in a rise in that rate.

46. The Population Commission had therefore stressed the need to develop and systematize the studies on the various aspects of the world demographic situation and its relationship with economic and social development. In that connexion, the Secretary-General's questionnaire should adopt a scientific approach, without prejudging the policies or measures which Governments would want to adopt.

47. His delegation fully endorsed the general view of the Population Commission that the acceleration of economic and social development should be the main goal of developing countries and that the problem of demographic growth could and should be solved within the context of general efforts for the acceleration of economic and social development by the creation of necessary material conditions and the production of material goods so as to meet the growing needs of the society. That was the only way of ensuring a durable solution. That would naturally not prevent the countries which needed to limit their population growth in order to adjust it to their economic needs from taking any other measures they deemed advisable.

48. As recommended by the Commission, regional demographic activities should also be intensified and improved, with due regard to the role which the regional economic commissions could play in that respect.

49. Significant among those activities in the near future would be the holding of two conferences. The Yugoslav Government had invited one of them, the second World Population Conference, to meet at Belgrade. In connexion with that invitation, his delegation thanked the French representative for the tribute he had paid to Yugoslavia in his statement at the 1244th meeting, but wished to emphasize that the Yugoslav

Government had no intention of taking precedence over the African or Latin American countries. It had made its offer only after being informed by the Secretariat that no invitation had been received from the countries in question. There would therefore be no point in altering the order of the sub-divisions of paragraph 3 (b) of draft resolution I, as the French representative had proposed. That provision merely noted the Yugoslav offer and left the door open for any invitations which might be extended by African or Latin American countries.

50. His delegation supported the two draft resolutions appearing in chapter XII of the report of the Population Commission (E/3723 and Corr.1) and the draft resolution submitted by the representative of Japan (E/L.985).

51. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) said that his delegation appreciated the scientific nature of the report of the Population Commission. The problem of population growth and its relationship with economic development, although complex and controversial, was of particular interest to planners in every country. Africa was no exception for, as was shown by the report of the Seminar on Population Problems in Africa (E/CN.14/186), held at Cairo in the autumn of 1962, the rate of population growth in Africa was higher than in other developing regions. That factor, together with the economic and social structure of the active population, was liable to be an obstacle to the economic and social development of almost all African countries. Consequently, even if in those countries an annual rate of growth of national income of 5 per cent was attained by the end of the United Nations Development Decade, the resulting increase in per caput income would be only slight.

52. The Senegalese Government had given that problem much thought when preparing the first four-year development plan (1960-1964). It had been established that children under fourteen accounted for 41 per cent of the population and that in thirty years' time the population would grow from 3 million to 6 million, which was an annual rate of increase of 2 to 2.5 per cent.

53. All the African countries must make a special effort to solve population questions and that effort could be facilitated by United Nations assistance. His delegation therefore fully supported the draft resolutions and very positive recommendations submitted by the Population Commission. The questions of censuses, the development of civil registration and internal migration were specifically African problems which should be solved as a matter of urgency.

54. His delegation welcomed the idea of a demographic training and research unit in the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning to be opened shortly at Dakar. So far as the establishment of regional centres was concerned, such centres should be geographically distributed so that they could successfully meet the requirements of all the African countries.

55. He supported the idea of holding the next World Population Conference in an African or Latin American country. The Senegalese Government was ready to co-operate whole-heartedly in the implementation of the Population Commission's recommendations.

56. Mr. MATSCH (Austria) said that his delegation was fully aware of the need to publish statistical data

on the world demographic situation and to improve census methods. The results of censuses would provide a sound basis for the selection of economic and social policies and for further studies on the effect of population changes on economic and social development in a given region or country. His delegation therefore welcomed the Secretary-General's efforts to carry out an inquiry of world fertility levels and thought that the study on that question (E/CN.9/167) added considerably to the available knowledge in that regard. But some of the data were only approximate, and methods of inquiry would have to be further improved before comparisons could be made and long-term projections established at an international level.

57. He supported the suggestion of holding the second World Population Conference in 1965, which would make possible a more detailed evaluation of the data provided by Governments that had taken censuses in 1960-1961. With regard to the documentation to be prepared for the Conference, his delegation would give high priority to the revision of the 1952 study entitled The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends.^{1/}

58. With regard to the manner in which the Secretary-General should put General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) into effect, his delegation associated itself with those which had recommended the method followed by the Secretary-General on other occasions, namely, of requesting Governments to provide all information on the matters in question. In any case, a questionnaire did not seem necessary for the purposes of the proposed inquiry, as the subject under discussion was controversial and delicate.

59. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation appreciated the Secretariat's effort to intensify its activities in the demographic field. It attached great importance to the problem of population, particularly so far as it affected economic and social development prospects. The importance of that problem to many countries, particularly the economically less developed, could not be denied.

60. There was concern lest the excessively high birth-rate might not only continue but increase. There had been references to a population explosion presenting a threat even more serious than nuclear weapons. Some Western circles were making use of those neo-Malthusian ideas to distract world public opinion from the real causes of the poverty of the under-developed countries, by attributing economic backwardness to excessively rapid population growth, rather than to long years of exploitation in the colonial era. Efforts were being made to use the United Nations to spread propaganda on that subject and to disseminate theories which were at variance with reality.

61. The demographic problem was not in fact a real one. It existed only because in some countries the level of production was too low and was not rising at the same rate as the population. His delegation thought it was the duty of United Nations bodies, and particularly of the Population Commission, to speak out against Malthusian explanations of population changes. If population problems were to be eliminated, emphasis must be placed on the development of all sectors of the economy of developing countries, particularly agricultural production, and on improved

standards of living and education for the population, rather than on efforts to find ways of decreasing the population.

62. Similarly, the proposed inquiry to be made of Governments on the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes should not stress only problems connected with birth control. It should also deal with economic conditions in the various countries and their effects on population movements, and with the necessary measures to increase the rate of economic development beyond that of population growth.

63. He noted with satisfaction that the United Nations had expanded its activities at the regional level in the demographic field. In that connexion, he pointed out that the competent agencies in his country were in a position to provide technical assistance to the less developed countries in their demographic inquiries, having considerable experience and trained staff in that field.

64. He regretted that, as a result of the decisions taken with regard to the second World Population Conference, the membership would consist of experts and scientists acting in their individual capacity, rather than of Government delegations, a more logical arrangement. The conclusions and results on the Conference could only be addressed to Governments or governmental organizations. It was also a pity that the work proposed for 1963 regarding migration from rural areas and the effects of internal migration on the urban and rural populations of the less developed countries was to be deferred until 1964.

65. Mr. ATTOLICO (Italy) said he would not deal at the moment with the merits of the report submitted by the Population Commission (E/3723 and Corr.1). He noted, however, that that document showed clearly the intricacies and complexities of population problems.

66. Referring to chapter III of the report, the chapter entitled "Population growth and economic development", he recalled his delegation's clearly defined attitude towards that question when the latter had been considered at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. His delegation was still convinced that the United Nations could in no way act in conflict with certain fundamental principles and tenets covering the way of life of his country. In that connexion, he reiterated the views advanced by the Italian representative on the Population Commission with regard to the recommendation to conduct an inquiry among Member States concerning the problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes. He consequently thought that the inquiry recommended by the General Assembly and approved by the Population Commission should be carried out in conformity with paragraph 3 of resolution 1838 (XVII), which provided clear enough terms of reference as to the information to be elicited from Member States. Italy would oppose strongly the use of any form of detailed questionnaire drawn up by the United Nations Secretariat, for such a method would be quite unsuited to the widely varying situations existing throughout the world in that connexion. Indeed, the Italian delegation maintained that a questionnaire would limit the possibilities for Government to present those situations and might change the nature and scope of the proposed inquiry. It hoped that the Secretary-General would take those reservations into account

^{1/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.XIII.3.

and would act in accordance with the specific recommendations of the General Assembly, as there was no justification for any other procedure.

67. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) offered his delegation's congratulations to the Population Commission for its report. His delegation recognized the importance of population problems, particularly in connexion with the preparation of economic and social development programmes in developing countries. The Uruguayan Government had started a national census which would be completed during the current year. It would thereby have attained one of the objectives which the Population Commission considered of fundamental importance.

68. The Commission in its report had proposed to the Council for adoption two draft resolutions which his delegation was, for several reasons, unfortunately not in a position to support.

69. First, the report of the Preparatory Committee for the second World Population Conference (E/CONF.41/PC/1), approved by the Population Commission, suggested, in paragraph 25, that documents prepared during the Conference should not be issued in Spanish. That was unjustifiable, as the Population Commission was a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council and as the publication of Conference documents in Spanish would not entail any great additional expense.

70. Moreover, draft resolution I proposed by the Population Commission ignored, in operative paragraph 1, an elementary principle, namely, that it was for each Government to decide its own policy in demographic matters and to formulate its own programmes

of action. The adoption of that paragraph would be a flagrant infringement of General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII). Moreover, paragraph 1 of that draft resolution, as now worded, was a blanket approval of the agenda of the Conference, which included such topics as the effectiveness of measures aimed at influencing fertility, as well as the attitudes and motives pertaining to fertility, and the knowledge and practice of methods of fertility control. Questions relating to the great mystery of life were beyond the competence of the Council. Were representatives qualified to reveal the secrets of men who might have been born but were not born? Moreover, the Council would be accepting indirectly a policy in which the United Nations could not become involved. At the same time, it would be tackling economic and demographic problems in a half-hearted manner, in a spirit of renunciation and with a lack of faith in the better future that universal efforts would bring. His delegation thought that no decision should be taken without careful reflection and that the Council should not adopt a resolution whose consequences were not foreseeable. His delegation was also opposed to the submission to Governments of a detailed questionnaire, which might be tendentious, to elicit their opinion on population problems. Such a questionnaire would be useless, because the General Assembly resolution was already sufficiently clear and because each Government was perfectly capable of providing the information which it considered relevant on all questions regarding that subject.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session.

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Friday, 5 April 1963,
at 10.55 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

Agenda item 5:

- (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
(b) Report of the International Finance Corporation;
(c) Report of the International Development Association. 33

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).**Present:**

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Indonesia, Israel, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Syria, Turkey.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Finance Corporation; International Development Association.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 5

- (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (E/3712 and Add.1);
(b) Report of the International Finance Corporation (E/3711 and Add.1);
(c) Report of the International Development Association (E/3710 and Add.1)

1. Mr. WOODS (President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), speaking in his capacity as President of the Bank, of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and of the International Development Association (IDA), recalled that the Bank, in its first year of lending for economic development, had made loans of \$16 million to the less developed countries, whereas in the fiscal year ending in June 1962, the Bank and IDA had extended loans and credits of well over \$1,000 million. A similar total was anticipated for the current fiscal year, and there was a continuing steady increase in actual disbursements by the Bank to its borrowers, which were likely to total more than \$600 million in the current year for the first time. During the year covered by

the reports (E/3710 and Add.1, E/3711 and Add.1, E/3712 and Add.1), Latin America had displaced Asia as the Bank's largest customer, but more IDA credits had gone to Asia than to any other region. While lending continued to be heavily concentrated on electric power and transport, there were two interesting developments in the operations of IDA: credits for agriculture had increased to the point where they accounted for one quarter of all IDA lending, and IDA had for the first time undertaken a commitment in the field of education, in the form of a credit to finance the building of new schools in Tunisia, linked with a study of methods of school design and construction which, it was hoped, would result in better and more economical school-building programmes, not only in Tunisia but elsewhere.

2. The remarkable increase in the volume of the Bank's financing was welcome in itself; but equally striking was the way in which the Bank had taken on new responsibilities and additional functions to help in accelerating the economic growth of its member countries. IFC and IDA had been set up, the former to provide more specialized assistance to the growth of private industry than was possible through the Bank itself, and the latter to help member countries whose balance of payments difficulties limited their ability to service development capital borrowed on conventional terms. The Bank had also co-operated with other lenders, for instance by sponsoring the consortia of countries and institutions helping in the development of India and Pakistan and, less formally, by organizing consultative groups of aid-giving nations and agencies for Nigeria, Tunisia and Colombia. With the same objective of co-ordination, the Bank had co-operated closely with the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which was playing an increasingly important role in helping its own member countries to make their bilateral aid programmes more productive.

3. The Bank's technical assistance activities, too, had the sole objective of making development aid more effective, and they had recently expanded very rapidly. Over twenty full-scale surveys of the development needs of different countries had been made, together with many smaller surveys, and resident advisers had been assigned to assist various member countries—always at their request—on major problems of development programming and economic and financial policy. Government officials dealing with those matters received training within the Bank, and a staff college—the Economic Development Institute—had been established and was still adding new courses to its schedule. With the help of the Rockefeller Foundation, approximately 100 libraries of works in English on economic development had been distributed throughout member countries, and preparations for similar libraries in French and, in co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank, in Spanish and Portuguese were being made. Two important and

closely interrelated innovations in the Bank's technical assistance activities were in operation. The establishment of the Development Advisory Service, consisting of a permanent staff of highly qualified advisers available to serve for extended periods in member countries, had made it possible for the first time to meet calls for economic and financial advisers on a continuing basis, whereas in the past most of the Bank's development programming assistance had been provided by missions visiting the countries concerned for relatively short periods. The service was likely to be of particular value to the least developed countries, whose experience of development planning was often very limited.

4. The second innovation derived from the realization that over-all development planning in countries with limited resources was of little value unless it was solidly based upon knowledge of the resources available and of the technical and economic feasibility of particular projects. The Bank had therefore decided to offer greater help in organizing and financing feasibility studies, either of promising projects or of the development of specific sectors of the economy; the studies already undertaken, to the cost of which the Bank was contributing more than \$2 million, covered a wide range of projects. The Bank worked, not in competition, but in close co-operation with the United Nations Special Fund, and it was itself the executing agency for many Special Fund projects.

5. The scope of the Bank's economic research activities had also been widened. Their original function had been to provide the data needed to establish the creditworthiness of various countries and the priority of particular sectors or projects within those countries. While that task was still of fundamental importance, it was set in a much wider context of continuous research into more general aspects of the development process. For instance, studies of the current situation and future prospects of the more important primary commodities in international trade, such as coffee, rubber and cocoa, had assumed increasing significance, since those products made up the greater part of the earnings of almost all the less developed member countries and constituted, in a very real sense, the underlying security for all the lending of the Bank and its affiliates. As an example, a comprehensive study of the long-term trends of prices and output of extra-long staple cotton was being made by the Bank at the request of the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

6. Other subjects covered by the research programme included trends in indebtedness and in the international flow of capital, techniques of development planning, problems of economic forecasting, the order of priority among different projects for alternative uses of resources and the suitability of particular industries for countries at different stages of development. Economic studies were also undertaken of matters which emerged as being of importance to a broad range of member countries, such as African agriculture.

7. Although most of the Bank's lending was for infrastructure and its assistance in that connexion was directly primarily to Governments and public agencies, one of its basic objectives—and the primary objective of IFC—was to foster the growth of private shareholder-owned industry in the developing countries. It was important for the Bank and its affiliates to encourage private business; the less developed countries could not afford to waste resources, which included

the talent, energy and enterprise of private businessmen. The Bank itself had provided more than \$1,000 million in loans for private industrial projects, but the special instrument for helping the growth of private industry was IFC which, like the Bank, was changing and growing. It was now free to invest in capital stock or equities, and it also had primary responsibility, on behalf of the Bank group, for fostering domestic development banks, a function likely to become of central importance in its activities. Its new freedom enabled it to invest on the basis of sharing both the risks and rewards of an enterprise, although as a matter of normal policy IFC would take no part in management. Its investments would be more salable to private investors throughout the world, and it would also be able to join in underwriting offerings of shares to other investors. IFC had been increasingly successful in attracting participations by private investors in its own investments, thereby enlarging the flow of international private investment and freeing its own funds for use elsewhere. Private institutions which could help private industry with financial, technical and other services could play a strategic role in the process of economic development, and they had many advantages: they offered private industry a sympathetic understanding of its needs; they provided medium-term or long-term capital when it was scarce or otherwise unobtainable; and they acted as a link between domestic and foreign investors.

8. He believed that IFC would do much to help the growth of development finance corporations in member countries, as evidenced by the support it had given, in conjunction with the Bank, to the Private Development Corporation of the Philippines, which was being set up to support new and expanding industries by providing them with direct medium-term and long-term finance, by helping to market their share issues and by offering managerial and technical help when needed. IFC and the Bank had helped by sending exploratory missions to arouse interest in the idea of such an institution, by assisting a committee of local businessmen to establish its legal and organizational framework and by participating in its financing. The Bank was lending \$15 million and IFC, in addition to helping the corporation to interest a number of banks in Europe, Japan and the United States in becoming shareholders, was investing in the share capital and was underwriting a part of the public offering of shares in the Philippines. IFC and the Bank had given similar assistance to a development corporation in Morocco several months previously, and similar operations were expected in more than a dozen countries.

9. However, the amount of investment which the Bank and IFC could offer to private industry was dwarfed by the contribution that individual private investment might make. He had no doubt that the flow of private capital to the less developed countries would increase greatly if the fear that investments in many such countries might be threatened by expropriation without fair compensation or by other arbitrary government action could be overcome. There were several possible ways in which the Bank might use its reputation for integrity and impartiality to help in removing that impediment to international private investment. The most direct approach—and probably the most difficult—would be to establish certain rules for the treatment of foreign investment to which countries would agree to adhere, and to have some kind of international tribunal deal with violations. A second idea which had been studied by the Bank was a multilateral investment

insurance scheme. A third suggestion—more modest but perhaps more promising—being examined by the Executive Directors of the Bank, was the establishment of facilities, linked in some way to the Bank itself, available to foreign investors and host Governments wishing to have recourse to conciliation or arbitration in the settlement of investment disputes. An essential feature of the suggestion was that resort to those facilities would be entirely voluntary on the part of both the Government and the foreign investor; but once both parties had consented, they would be bound to carry out their undertaking and, in the case of arbitration, to abide by the award. Despite the difficult questions remaining to be solved, he believed that that approach deserved the support of both capital-importing and capital-exporting countries and that it warranted further constructive study.

10. In the meantime, the Bank continued to act as a bridge across which private capital could move from the developed to the less developed countries. Through the sale of its own securities, the Bank had raised over \$2,000 million; but less well known was the extent to which it had succeeded in establishing the credit of its borrowers on the open market, as evidenced by the sale to other investors of participations in Bank loans, which now totalled more than \$1,500 million. Such sales not only reinforced the Bank's resources, but also introduced many of the less developed countries to the foreign private investor for the first time. It was true that many of the participations and sales were of the shorter maturities, carrying minimum risks, and that some of the buyers were institutions in the borrowing countries themselves; but the fact remained that portions of Bank loans in all but five of the borrowing countries had been sold to other investors, and it was also a fact that, within the preceding five years, more than 200 new buyers had been found for portions of Bank loans, without any guarantee from the Bank. Those buyers had found that it was possible to invest in the developing countries without loss of capital and with a fair return on the investment, and while opening capital markets more widely to the less developed countries would continue to take time and perseverance, he was confident that the Bank could enlist further support from investors throughout the world and thus make gradual progress towards that objective.

11. During the preceding year, the ability of a number of the less developed countries to undertake new borrowing on conventional terms had continued to weaken, as their external debt increased and their capacity to earn foreign exchange did not improve. Consequently, if the pace of development in those countries was to be maintained without overloading them with external obligations, ways must be found to assist them increasingly with grants and with credits on lenient financial terms.

12. Clearly, an increased proportion of the Bank group's development financing should come from IDA; but it was expected that, by the end of June 1963, IDA's available convertible resources would have been reduced to \$200 million, or possibly less. Discussions were taking place concerning a second round of contributions to replenish the resources of IDA, and the decisions taken would largely reflect the confidence of member countries in the multilateral approach to aid. He felt strongly that, while bilateral aid programmes would undoubtedly continue to play a major role, more emphasis on an international approach to

the problems of economic development could greatly accelerate progress. The international administration of development assistance could surmount questions of national sovereignty which often hampered bilateral programmes; it could call on experience and resources throughout the world; it could achieve greater efficiency and economy of effort; and it could proceed more single-mindedly towards the goal of better standards of living. In that light, he was confident that subscribing countries would give further support to IDA.

13. He believed that the Bank had shown that the poorer countries were capable of achieving economic development and a decent level of living by their own efforts; that while they needed advice regarding capital and help in acquiring technical skills, they should not be regarded as objects of charity; and that in time they would take their place as full partners in the economic, as well as the political, life of the world.

14. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) observed that there was no need to stress the importance of an institution which, in the year under review, had approved loans totalling more than \$880 million, soon to be converted into reliable development projects. The increase in the amount of loans for power and industrial projects admirably reflected the importance attached to those matters in the United Nations Development Decade. His country, whose subscription to the Bank amounted to \$2,600 million, was encouraged to see the able and efficient way in which the money was used and the increasing interest of the Bank in technical assistance, as evidenced by the work of its survey missions, ably backed by the Development Advisory Service and the Economic Development Institute. The projects undertaken by the Bank as executing agency for the Special Fund, and its growing interest in educational projects, were especially to be welcomed, as was the close contact which existed between the Bank and the Special Fund. The United Kingdom attached particular importance to the system of consultative groups which the Bank had sponsored and which could in the future provide practical and flexible arrangements for the co-ordination of aid.

15. Although IFC and IDA shared with the Bank its management and staff, they had specific and extremely important roles to play in the over-all framework. IFC, being concerned directly with the private sector and not requiring government guarantees for its loans, was admirably fitted to act as an investment catalyst and to stimulate the flow of private investment in the developing countries. That was an extremely important function, and his delegation hoped that private capital resources would play an increasing part in development; it therefore welcomed the improved rate of investment and the increase in the range of countries in which investments had been made during the past year. The fact that IFC had sold over \$10 million of its investments was gratifying proof of its success. IFC should be able to play a promotional role of very real significance to the developing world, with increased use of private capital—to the potential availabilities of which Mr. Woods had drawn attention.

16. IDA, although the youngest member of the Bank family, had already approved credits, as at 31 December 1962, to the value of \$367 million, and the loans in question had been made on extremely advantageous terms to the countries which needed them most. The United Kingdom's interest in the work of IDA was amply borne out by its subscription of \$31 million,

and he wished IDA continued success in its policy of making "soft" loans for hard projects.

17. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said the three reports (E/3710 and Add.1, E/3711 and Add.1 and E/3712 and Add.1) before the Council and the statement of Mr. Woods showed that 1962 had been a record year so far as assistance to developing countries was concerned. It was as yet too early to comment on the geographical distribution of economic and technical assistance, which had to be studied over a span of several years.

18. As regards new developments, he noted that Austria had become a market for the Bank's securities, which had also been sold on the United States market after a two-year interval; loans to recipient countries in 1962 had been made mainly in dollars and repayments to the Bank in the same year had amounted to \$240 million, i.e., 37 per cent of the total loans granted in the same year. He noted that, at the end of December 1962, the Bank's reserves had been \$755 million and that IDA would probably have committed all its resources by the end of 1963. Those figures took on their full meaning when considered in the context of the world economic situation and of the needs of the developing countries. Most of those countries were no longer able to find foreign financing on normal market terms. Between 1955 and 1961, forty-four countries, comprising 70 per cent of the population of the less developed areas, had more than doubled their foreign indebtedness, while their foreign trade earnings had increased by only 15 per cent. In addition, the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD had been concerned to note that the annual debt service of the developing countries had more than doubled in the preceding five years, having reached a level of about \$2,500 million in 1962, almost a third of the new aid granted.

19. A reasonable rate of development could be maintained only if foreign financial assistance was increased and if it was made in the form of long-term low-interest loans. That meant that financial assistance must be provided mainly from public funds and preferably on a multilateral basis. In that connexion, he recalled that the Governor of the Bank of Italy had made the same point at the annual meeting of the three organizations in September 1962. He had added that such an arrangement would have two advantages: the exporting countries would have a better idea of the effect of foreign aid on available resources and the importing countries would be assured of more regular financing for their development plans. That statement was still perfectly true. It had been reaffirmed at the meetings of the OECD in Paris.

20. Turning to the proposal to increase the capital resources of IDA, he said that Italy had already agreed in principle, but it had reserved its position regarding the means by which the increase should be effected.

21. He welcomed the IFC's participation in the establishment or strengthening of development banks in three countries, the co-ordination by the Bank of the bilateral and multilateral aid provided by industrialized countries for development programmes, the technical assistance that the Bank was providing at the request of Governments, its increasing close co-operation with OECD and, lastly, the studies to promote the investment of private capital in the under-developed countries.

22. He paid a tribute to Mr. Eugene Black, the former President of the Bank, whose support during the dif-

ficult years of reconstruction had been much appreciated by Italy. The Italian Government had made good use of the assistance it had received from the Bank and as soon as its economic and balance of payments position allowed, it had been anxious to participate actively in the assistance to developing countries by increasing the quota it paid to the Bank and purchasing the Bank's securities.

23. Mr. KRISHNA MOORTHY (India) said that, in its work over the last decade, the Bank had given ample proof of its concern for the development of the under-developed countries and of its ability to abide by economic rather than political policies. It had adapted its loans and operations to suit the individual needs of the borrowing countries and had contributed to the adoption by them of wise economic policies and also, through its consortia activities and its co-operation with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, to convincing the developed countries that they must grant loans to the under-developed countries on increasingly easy terms. Its success was due to a combination of circumstances, which included the constant goodwill of the Bank's capital-exporting member countries, the willingness of the capital-importing member countries to trust the Bank, and a competent staff. The Bank had greatly expanded its assistance to emerging countries under Mr. Eugene Black and would doubtless consider to do so under its new President. It was essential that the Bank should continue to be an important channel of economic assistance to the emerging nations during the United Nations Development Decade, and that it should continue to exert its influence in order to induce the lending nations to liberalize their lending policies.

24. The Bank and IDA had both done well in the year under review. He welcomed the wide variety of their activities and their increasingly broad geographical coverage.

25. The figures showed that the problem of the economic growth of the developing countries was not yet solved. Given responsible political leadership and a responsive and dedicated citizenry, the growth of a developing country depended on three main factors: firstly, sound economic planning; secondly, the country's ability to mobilize its internal resources to the maximum; and, thirdly, its ability to import what it could not produce in sufficient quantity itself. It was the latter factor that had proved an almost insurmountable difficulty to the developing countries. Their exports were not increasing fast enough, even when their actual export capacity had increased, because foreign markets were becoming increasingly constrained by import restrictions and by open or disguised protectionist or preferential policies. The only solution lay in increased foreign assistance to cover the countries' development needs. What was required was not merely more money for sound development, but more "soft" money for such development.

26. IDA had been founded to meet that need. Its interest-free credits bearing a fifty-year maturity had met a need and it must increase its resources. If the momentum it had gained was lost, the undeniable wisdom of its past policies would be negated. He trusted that the new President would be successful in finding new resources to expand the capital of IDA and that continued success would attend the efforts of the three affiliated organizations to co-ordinate assistance through consortia and consultative groups and advice to countries providing the assistance. There had been

a steady increase in the technical assistance services rendered by the Bank through its Development Advisory Service and its Economic Development Institute, as well as through its special studies of economic policies in member countries. Such studies, and the economic and project-appraisal studies made by the Bank and IDA were as important contributions as the loans they had extended. The Indian Government attached great importance also to the trade studies carried out by the Bank and other international organizations which, because of their objectivity and the economic information they provided, could throw much light on the situation and make constructive suggestions. That was a field in which, in the past, it had often been difficult to reconcile national short-term objectives with long-term international growth. His delegation trusted that the Bank's efforts in that direction would be intensified.

27. The Indian delegation welcomed the fact that IFC had had a useful year. The charter amendment which would enable it to invest in equity had removed a factor inhibiting its growth, which should be sustained.

28. Mr. BAYONA (Colombia) recalled the historic link between the Bank and his country: the Bank's first economic survey mission had been sent to Colombia. His delegation had therefore been particularly interested in the reports of the Bank and its two affiliates and in the statement of Mr. Woods. It welcomed the recent expansion in the activities of the Bank, which proved that the institution was making an effective contribution to the economic development of its member countries. In 1961-1962, Bank loans had reached their highest level yet and there had been an increase in the technical assistance and advice provided. It was not the shortage of capital which was the main obstacle to the advancement of the developing countries but their inexperience and lack of trained manpower. The question of vocational training and the training of cadres was therefore particularly important; the members of the Special Committee on Co-ordination which had discussed activities connected with the United Nations Development Decade, had agreed that priority should be given to that matter. The Bank could help to improve the developed countries' understanding of the problems and aims of the developing countries and the newly established Development Advisory Service would play an important role in co-ordinating financial assistance for economic development plans.

29. Since the first economic survey mission had visited Colombia in 1949, the Bank had sent other missions to that country and the notable results they had achieved were one example of the contribution made by the Bank to the economic development of its member countries. The Bank had financed two important studies of the coal resources of the Cauca Valley and of transport in Colombia. A group of advisers had been sent to Colombia to co-ordinate the external financing of the country's economic and social development plan, and its recommendations had resulted in the best possible use being made of external financing for the development plan as a whole. The advisers had found that the production and investment targets were realistic and that the plan provided a good basis for the co-ordination of foreign aid. The plan's principal aims were to obtain a higher rate of increase of the gross national product, of public and private investment and of national savings and to achieve the diversification and expansion of exports. His Government was taking steps to implement all

the projects for which external financing had been obtained and, with the support of the Bank and other financing organizations, it should be possible to raise the economic and social level of living of the Colombian people.

30. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) welcomed the expansion in the activities of the Bank, IFC and IDA. During 1961-1962, the three organizations had made new investment commitments amounting to \$1,000 million, of which \$882 million had been made by the Bank, and the aggregate amount of loans authorized had been \$7,000 million by the end of 1962. He was gratified to note that the balance of loans to Asian countries had been \$1,877 million, or 28 per cent of the total balance, at the end of 1962. However, during 1962, actual loans to Latin American countries had increased from \$149 million to \$412 million, while those to Asian countries had declined from \$273 million to \$213 million, even excluding the decrease in the loans to Japan. He stressed the need for an equitable geographical distribution of the loans and expressed the hope that the three organizations concerned would in future give due consideration to the needs of Asian countries.

31. He welcomed the action taken by the Bank to co-ordinate the assistance rendered to developing countries through its consortia on aid to India and Pakistan, in which the Japanese Government had participated, and through the establishment of consultative groups and survey missions. The adjustment of the Bank's activities to take account of those of the Special Fund and the establishment of the Development Services Department also reflected a desire to strengthen its technical assistance activities. The Bank was to be congratulated on its efforts and should be urged to continue them.

32. The responsibility for seeing that technical assistance led to efficiency lay with the developing countries themselves. His delegation hoped most sincerely that they would make the best possible use of such assistance by formulating sound development plans and adopting sound financial and monetary policies.

33. Regarding Japan's own relations with the Bank, he said that during 1959, 1960 and 1961, which had been years of increasing economic growth in Japan, it had received loans of \$84 million, \$105 million and \$40 million respectively, which had been used in the rationalization and modernization of the Japanese economy. By the end of June 1963, the Meishin express highway, which had been constructed with a loan from the Bank, would be open to traffic. Japan was trying to achieve well-balanced expansion of both public and private investment in the modernization of equipment, but it hoped to receive continued co-operation from the Bank.

34. The revision of the Agreement allowing IFC to make equity investment, the establishment of the Development Bank Services Department, the formation of an international advisory panel and the encouragement of investment activities should accelerate the flow of private capital to the developing countries. Unfortunately, the activities of IFC were not so well known as those of the Bank and IDA; they should be given more publicity, as they were an inducement to private investors to place their capital in the developing countries.

35. The year 1961-1962 had been the first full year of operation of IDA, which had extended eighteen new credits during that period, bringing its total commit-

ments, as of 28 February 1963, to \$382 million. The new credits, which were mainly for basic projects in such fields as agriculture, transport and electricity, would contribute to the economic development of the recipient countries. He welcomed the fact that 76 per cent of the balance of committed credits had been granted to Asian countries, which greatly needed to improve their infra-structure.

36. The Government of Japan had already announced its decision to support the proposal to increase the capital of IDA; it trusted that the Board of Governors would be able to work out appropriate measures to achieve that purpose. IDA was designed to provide capital for development on much more flexible terms and for a much wider range of projects than the Bank. His delegation trusted that IDA would give priority to loans for the projects which contributed the most to the economic development of the recipient countries, thus ensuring the most effective use of its resources.

37. Regarding technical assistance to developing countries, he said that, although Japan's ability to export both public and private long-term capital might well be limited in view of its low per caput income (\$400), the heavy burden of reparation payments and other external debts, which had amounted to \$2,000 million at the end of 1962, and investment demands for the construction of such facilities as roads and harbours, his Government had made great efforts to assist the developing countries. It had, for instance, made contributions to the Bank and to IDA and provided additional capital for the Japan Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund. It would not spare its efforts to expand that assistance in the future within the limits of its own economic growth. However, it urged the developing countries to make the best use of external economic assistance through sound economic development programmes.

38. Mr. PAVICEVIC (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation would continue to give its full support to the Bank's constructive work to find practical solutions to the long-term financial problems of developing countries. It was glad that the activities of the Bank and of its affiliates had expanded to cover the economic and technical problems of planning and programming economic development. That trend should continue, since it reflected the preference of foreign capital investors for countries where a plan provided a favourable climate for investment. Although his delegation attached great importance to the development and financing of infra-structure, it thought that the Bank should devote more resources to financing directly productive projects in the developing countries. By extending its activities to industrialization, which was generally recognized to be the most dynamic factor in accelerating development, and by directing its credit policy towards the implementation of development plans, the Bank could make a great contribution to the progress of the developing countries. Its policy should be to grant credits primarily to countries with well-conceived plans. Such a policy would be in line with:

"international efforts to mobilize the potentially available assistance and to direct it where it is most needed and where it can be put to most productive use, in support of well conceived investment programmes and projects",

as was mentioned in the report of the Bank.^{1/} It would also help to give real meaning to the United Nations Development Decade.

39. The Bank should grant loans on easier terms for the developing countries, since the level of their annual debt service had more than doubled in the past five years. In that connexion, IDA played a useful role by granting loans on liberal terms which eased the pressure on their balances of payment. If, however, it was to continue and expand that role, the resources of IDA should be increased.

40. Mr. DUPRAZ (France) said that the recent expansion of the activities of the Bank showed that the economies of the developing countries offered sufficiently good investment conditions to justify loans from the Bank on normal market terms. The falling-off in that sector of the Bank's operations which had occurred at the beginning of the current financial year would probably be only temporary and the whole year should show results comparable to those of 1961-1962. The increase in the volume of loans was a natural consequence of the increase in the membership of the Bank, which would undoubtedly enable it to enrich its experience and improve the efficiency of its methods. In 1961-1962, for example, the Economic Development Institute had held a special course for French-speaking officials of less developed countries and it was planned to set up libraries of works in French on development problems.

41. It was not the purpose of loans from the Bank to replace any bilateral aid which might be received by the newly independent States, since bilateral and multilateral aid were not mutually exclusive. His delegation had noted that the system of consortia had been extended to provide services for countries in Africa and Latin America. France took an active part in most of the consortia and thus associated itself with concerted action in the field of development financing which furthered the interests of all. Since development capital was scarce, it should be used to the best advantage. The French delegation therefore welcomed the activities of the newly founded IDA. The resources of IDA would have to be replenished and the French Government was considering how that could reasonably be done. It should be remembered, however, that France already provided a considerable volume of multilateral aid which, in 1962, had amounted to \$115 million. The pace of IDA's activities would have to depend on the volume of resources which it could reasonably expect to receive from its main subscribers. As regards the volume of IDA's new resources, a more detailed examination should perhaps be made of the relationship which should exist between IDA and the Bank itself. The President of those two institutions should strive to achieve the same co-ordination between their resources as already existed between their loan policies. The IDA, which granted credits free of interest, would obviously never have sufficient resources to meet all the requests for financing submitted to it. That being so, it would perhaps be advisable to diversify the terms on which loans were made and, instead of the standardized terms at present applied, adapt the periods of repayment and periods of grace to individual conditions in the borrowing countries and to the nature of the projects financed.

^{1/} International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *Seventeenth Annual Report, 1961-1962*, p. 7.

42. His delegation welcomed the increasing role being played by development banks in the activities of IFC. The IFC, which was an international institution with its own financial resources, was successfully combining private foreign capital with public capital and local savings for the industrial development

of the less developed countries. It was to be hoped that in 1964, IFC would be able to announce the first results of that new form of activity, which complemented so effectively the action of the Bank and IDA.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Friday, 5 April 1963,
at 3.5 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 13:</i>	
<i>Non-governmental organizations</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Agenda item 5:</i>	
<i>(a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (concluded);</i>	
<i>(b) Report of the International Finance Corporation (concluded);</i>	
<i>(c) Report of the International Development Association (concluded).</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Agenda item 10:</i>	
<i>Population questions (concluded) (resumed from the 1246th meeting).</i>	<i>45</i>

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sweden, Syria, Turkey.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Finance Corporation; International Development Association.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 13

Non-governmental organizations (E/3740)

1. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/3740). In the absence of any objections, he would consider the report adopted unanimously.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 5

- (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (E/3712 and Add.1) (concluded);
- (b) Report of the International Finance Corporation (E/3711 and Add.1) (concluded);
- (c) Report of the International Development Association (E/3710 and Add.1) (concluded)

2. Mr. WALKER (Australia) welcomed Mr. Woods, the new President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and paid a tribute to the work done by the retiring President. Australia had been gratified to learn that the amount of loans made by the Bank had risen from \$610 million in 1960-1961 to \$882 million. His delegation also welcomed the diversification of the sources from which the Bank was obtaining funds for its lending activities and the increasingly close co-operation between the Bank, IDA and IFC. That dynamic policy was evidence of the vitality of the three institutions. The importance of pre-investment studies increased proportionally with the volume of investment and he was glad to note that the Bank devoted a considerable part of its report to technical assistance designed to assist recipient countries in preparing their economic development plans. It was particularly gratifying to observe that the Development Advisory Service was now functioning on a regular basis. The Australian Government thanked the Bank for having agreed to organize a mission to carry out an over-all study of the economic potential of Papua and New Guinea and to make recommendations to help in formulating development plans for those territories.

3. IDA had demonstrated its usefulness during its first full year of operation. It was particularly valuable in that it took into account the heavy burden which foreign debt service constituted for most developing countries and in that its loan terms were very flexible. For those reasons, his Government had subscribed about \$20 million to it.

4. He had listened attentively to Mr. Woods' remarks concerning the activities of IFC and the role of private enterprise in economic development. It was clear that most of the developing countries preferred a mixed economy which took into account both the interests of the private sector and those of the public sector. That was why the trinity of the Bank, IFC and IDA was the perfect answer to the needs of those countries.

5. The surveys which had been made of the situation in the developing countries showed that most of them preferred a mixed system which recognized that the private sector had a part to play, along with Government action. Although the financing of development in the private sector from foreign private sources was not reaching the desired level, IFC nevertheless exercised an important function, which complemented that of the Bank and IDA. It should also be recalled that the Bank no longer derived its resources solely from contributions by Governments and that it was increasingly able to borrow from private sources. Proof of that was provided by the fact that the sale of Bank bonds had risen to more than \$2 million, repayable in eight different currencies. It was thus apparent that the Bank was in a state of constant evolution.

6. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) joined in welcoming Mr. Woods, the President of the Bank and a worthy successor to Mr. Black, whose very interesting statement was a most useful supplement to the Bank's report.

7. He noted, first, the extraordinary expansion of the activities of the Bank and its affiliates. In 1961-1962, they had entered into new commitments amounting to more than \$1,000 million, a large proportion of which were for the benefit of the developing areas.

8. His delegation had been pleased to learn that IDA was to grant credits, for the first time, in the field of education. That demonstrated that the role of education in development was being fully recognized. With regard to aid for development, he recalled, in connexion with the consortia for aid to Pakistan and to India, that the latter group now included Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Furthermore, the Bank had helped to set up consultative groups in Nigeria, Tunisia and Colombia.

9. His delegation welcomed the expansion of the Bank's technical assistance activities, which provided a means of increasing the effectiveness of development aid through surveys of the requirements of the developing countries. A Development Advisory Service had been established which would send experts and permanent advisers to the countries concerned. In addition, a survey of the possibilities of particular projects had been undertaken in co-operation with the Special Fund. Similar co-operation was maintained with the United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

10. Another important development was the assignment to IFC of primary responsibility for encouraging the establishment of development banks and finance institutions at the national level. Such local institutions offered great possibilities and their activity could lead to the establishment of other such institutions. By jointly promoting the establishment of those local institutions, the Bank and IFC would help to attract new investors and give lenders of funds the necessary confidence.

11. It was also worth noting that the Bank was obtaining an increasing proportion of its resources in currencies other than the United States dollar. At present, more than half of the Bank's funded debt was held outside the United States. On the other hand, the fact that the resources of IDA would probably drop to \$200 million by the middle of the current year was causing considerable concern, and the United States Government fully recognized the need to increase IDA's resources in order to maintain the level of its activities.

12. He was pleased to note that five African countries were among the Bank's new members. Other applications for membership had been received and approved.

13. Looking back over past progress, he pointed out that, although the name of the Bank had not changed, the task of reconstruction had been largely completed some years previously. However, the Bank still had a similar but even more exciting task to perform in the field of development.

14. Mr. TETTAMANTI (Argentina) warmly welcomed Mr. Woods, the President of the Bank and of IFC and IDA. The Bank and its affiliates had been fundamental factors in international co-operation for economic development, and the direction taken by their activities was to be commended. In particular, loans made by the Bank, in accordance with its traditional policy, for basic development had reached an unprecedented volume in the financial year under consideration. It was particularly significant that during that period

the countries of Latin America had received 45 per cent of the loans, representing a total of \$412 million. The IFC, too, was devoting special attention to Latin America.

15. Argentina had followed with interest the greatly expanded activities of the Bank in the field of technical assistance. Argentine officials had attended courses at the Economic Development Institute, and other officials would certainly take those courses in the future. Argentina was also appreciative of the other advisory and training services, such as the large Spanish-language library on development assembled by the Bank.

16. The studies on the development needs of various countries and the studies concerning development projects in co-operation with the Special Fund were also worthy of note. Such co-ordination could not but make for a more effective utilization of the resources at the disposal of international organizations, which were obviously limited in comparison with the magnitude of the problems to be solved.

17. His delegation attached particular importance to two other activities of the Bank: the organization of international financial consortia and consultative groups, and co-operation with IFC in the setting up of private financial institutions, which could play a vital role in the execution of development plans.

18. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) cordially welcomed Mr. Woods, the new President of the Bank, and thanked him for his brilliant report. He hoped that the Bank and its two affiliates would continue, as they had done under the presidency of Mr. Black, their fruitful work for countries which needed their aid.

19. While its purpose was to make loans to its members for development projects, the Bank had nevertheless realized that financial resources were only one of the elements required for economic development, and that was why the increase in loans had been accompanied by a rapid intensification of the Bank's activities in the field of technical assistance.

20. It was interesting to note, in respect of loans granted during the financial year under consideration, that Latin America had replaced Asia as the Bank's principal client.

21. El Salvador had received its first loan from the Bank for its economic development projects in 1949. In that year, it had borrowed \$12 million to help to pay for the construction of a power station with a maximum capacity of 130,000 kw and a highway on the Pacific coast serving an important agricultural area.

22. El Salvador was one of the eleven new members of IDA and had subscribed a sum equal to \$300,000.

23. The IFC had also made loans to El Salvador, notably \$140,000 in a previous financial year for the construction of a textile factory. Lastly, his delegation was gratified at the Bank's willingness to assume responsibility for a study project on telecommunications in Central America, which would be of importance to the whole isthmus area.

24. Mr. WOODS (President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) expressed his gratitude for the heartening statements made concerning the work of the Bank and of IDA and IFC. He had been particularly touched by the tributes paid to Mr. Black, which showed how much the Council had appre-

ciated his untiring efforts. He himself saw a proof of confidence in the responsibilities which had been entrusted to him; he would put all his energies into discharging them satisfactorily, and wished to assure the Council that its confidence would be a real help to him in his work.

25. The PRESIDENT suggested that, in accordance with the usual procedure, the Council should adopt the following draft resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association."

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 10

Population questions (E/3723 and Corr.1, E/CONF.41/PC/1, E/CN.9/167, E/L.985) (concluded)

(resumed from the 1246th meeting)

26. Mr. WALKER (Australia) said that his delegation very much appreciated the important work already carried out by the Population Commission, which had made it possible to bring up to date a large amount of information needed for the analysis of population problems. In many cases, the Commission's conclusions were valuable tools in the study of the relation of those problems to economic and social development.

27. It was quite natural that some should seriously doubt that the world could support a population which would be double its present size in forty years' time. Therefore, no matter what efforts were made to raise levels of living, an unrelenting struggle would be necessary to maintain them, let alone raise them. The studies made of the problem showed, however, that it did not affect all parts of the world in the same way. He had been struck, at the recent United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas, by the remarks of the representatives of certain countries that excessively low population density was a hindrance to their economic development. The relation between population growth and economic development was a highly complex problem which was as yet imperfectly understood. An increasing population was often relatively healthy, had a high proportion of young people, and was more adaptable than a stationary population. It was thus important to continue objective scientific research into population trends.

28. Some Governments did not see any need for a definite demographic policy, but those which felt an urgent need to formulate such a policy should receive technical assistance from the United Nations. It was for that reason that the Australian delegation had supported General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) and hoped that the initiative would be carried still further. It might be necessary to undertake regional studies, as there was a group of problems rather than a single problem, and each country should find its own solutions.

29. His delegation could accept, as they stood, draft resolutions I and II contained in the report of the Population Commission (E/3723 and Corr.1, chap. XII), but it was not certain whether it was necessary or desirable for the Council to give its formal ap-

proval of the objectives of the World Population Conference, the topics to be discussed, and the other arrangements connected with it, since it was the responsibility of the Preparatory Committee, as a body of experts, to deal with those questions in detail. Changes could be made in the arrangements, in the light of the particular problems and views of the various Governments. His delegation was not greatly concerned with the questionnaire; but the need for precise data on population structures in order to determine their influence on economic growth was more and more widely recognized. It was the responsibility of each Government, however, to adopt the policy which it considered best for influencing a given factor.

30. It was the practice, in such cases, for the Secretary-General to send to Member States a scientifically prepared questionnaire. In the present case, some were afraid that the questionnaire might be drafted in a tendentious manner. He could only point out that the questions asked should be reasonable and objective.

31. Some Governments would readily agree to reply to the questionnaire, while other would refuse to do so, or would prefer not to answer certain questions. The value of such a method of consultation was that it led countries to think about problems they had previously neglected. Some members of the Population Commission had suggested a whole series of questions, the main ones being listed in paragraph 23 of the Commission's report (E/3723 and Corr.1). There was nothing likely to disquiet or embarrass Governments in those questions, and the answers to them would make it possible to compare the demographic situation in the various regions of the world and would provide a basis for the formulation of policies.

32. The danger in that type of inquiry was that the questionnaire might attack too many problems or cover too many subjects. He wondered whether the Preparatory Committee had realized the importance of restricting itself to important questions. It planned to produce 700 papers which would be issued in five volumes totalling 2,500 pages; any addition to such documentation would obviously run the risk of seriously reducing the effectiveness of the inquiry.

33. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that his Government had always maintained that the Council should confine itself to ascertaining facts and leave it to Governments to formulate policies in the light of the information compiled. That was the idea which emerged from the report and recommendations of the Population Commission (E/3723 and Corr.1). The United Kingdom delegation therefore felt that the report should be approved and would support the draft resolution submitted by the Japanese representative (E/L.985).

34. The Commission's work had helped to increase the store of knowledge on the world demographic situation and had at the same time revealed the existence of a large number of gaps which the programme of work for 1963-1964, set out in annex I of its report, would help to fill. His delegation would support that programme and the draft resolutions submitted in the report. It supported, in particular, the objectives of the World Population Conference, recognized the need for greater efforts to fill gaps in demographic statistics and for increasing technical assistance to the developing countries in that regard, and supported the proposal that the Secretary-General should earmark more resources for the acceleration and inten-

sification of that work. His delegation had only one reservation to make—which also appeared in operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution II—namely, that the funds allocated for the implementation of the programmes should remain within the limits of the available resources for the economic and social programmes for 1963.

35. Mr. SMID (Czechoslovakia) said that his delegation supported the report of the Population Commission, which showed that the United Nations was aware of the need for intensified study of the relationship between population trends and economic and social development.

36. Population growth was one factor in the complex process of economic development. His delegation had always opposed the disciples of Malthusian and similar doctrines, especially those who claimed that the population explosion was more dangerous than a nuclear explosion. The theories of Malthus overlooked the fact that man was not only a consumer but also a producer of resources. It should be remembered in that regard that one of the reasons for the rapid improvement of living levels in eighteenth-century Europe had been population growth. Population increase could not have an adverse effect on economic development and there were many countries which thought that labour was their chief capital asset.

37. His delegation was convinced that industrialization, technical progress, the modernization of agriculture and the improvement of education would make it possible to find a balance between population growth and economic and social development. The best solution of the problem was to boost production and to stimulate international trade.

38. His delegation would support any research in the field of population which the United Nations might undertake on the basis of the Population Commission's recommendations. Naturally such studies should not be based on fallacious premises to the effect that birth control was conducive to economic and social development. Such studies could take the form either of a questionnaire or of an information document summarizing the results of an inquiry directed to Governments about measures they had undertaken or were considering in order to solve the problem of the relationship between population trends and economic and social development. His delegation had no strong preference for either of the two possibilities. The questionnaire would be useful only if it were prepared carefully and scientifically. The questions to be asked should be fairly broad in scope and should not advocate any preconceived solution or concept; they should also refrain from attempting to influence Governments in favour of birth control and from imposing upon them any particular population policy.

39. Mr. MATSCH (Austria) observed that the discussion had shown that the majority of the speakers who had been heard from so far had expressed themselves against the sending of a questionnaire. His delegation would support draft resolution E/L.985 on condition that the Council took no decision in regard to the sending of a questionnaire.

40. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) disagreed with the views expressed by the Uruguayan representative, at the 1246th meeting, on certain aspects of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the second World Population Conference (E/CONF.41/PC/1), but agreed with the Australian

representative that it would be well to leave it to that Committee to draw up an agenda.

41. While his delegation might not find the list of topics acceptable in every detail, it thought that an attempt to take a decision at the present time in that regard might lead the Council into protracted discussions. In order to avoid such problems, it might perhaps be wise to delete the words "the topics to be discussed at the meetings, and other related plans" in paragraph 1 of the draft resolution on the World Population Conference (E/3723 and Corr.1, chap. VII).

42. The United States delegation had no objection to the French representative's suggestion (1244th meeting) to reverse the order of sub-paragraphs (i) and (iii) of paragraph 3 (b), although that amendment did not seem to be absolutely necessary.

43. With regard to the question of when recommendations concerning the place of meeting of the Conference should be submitted to the Council, it seemed somewhat premature to submit them to the thirty-sixth session in view of that session's heavy agenda; it might be better to submit recommendations at the thirty-seventh session. In that event, paragraph 3 (d) could be deleted.

44. With regard to the questionnaire, it was not the Council but the Secretary-General who should take a decision in the matter. All the Council should do, therefore, was to adopt the relevant draft resolution.

45. His delegation thought that the sending of a questionnaire was the normal procedure, although, as the Australian representative had emphasized, it should be drawn up with moderation and caution. He also supported the views of the Soviet Union delegation, which had suggested that the questionnaire should not be confined exclusively to demographic policy, and the views of the Italian delegation, which had recommended the exclusion of long, detailed questions.

46. With regard to the suggestions which his delegation had submitted to the Population Commission concerning statistical questions, the study of the relationship between populations growth and economic and social development, measures taken as regards population trends, and demographic and social programmes, there again it was the Secretary-General and not the Council which should take a decision. His delegation was certain that the Secretary-General would act with wisdom and efficiency.

47. Mr. S. K. SINGH (India) said that his delegation endorsed the Commission's report and thought that it would be better to leave it to the Secretary-General to take the necessary action in the light of the Commission's debates.

48. His delegation would have observations to make in regard to the preparatory work for the World Population Congress, but thought that the Council should not be expected to take decisions on matters of research and investigation.

49. Mr. ATTOLICO (Italy) endorsed the views advanced by the Indian and United States representatives to the effect that no decision had been made by either the Population Commission or the Council on the ways in which the inquiry envisaged by the General Assembly should be conducted. The debates on that point in the Commission and in the Council had indicated a considerable divergence of views, and it was quite clear from those debates that the matter had delicate

implications. It was thus up to the Secretary-General to decide how to go about conducting the inquiry on the basis of resolution 1838 (XVII), and it appeared inconceivable that the Secretary-General, in acting on such a contentious matter, would take a decision which other United Nations bodies would not find it possible to take. He therefore hoped that the Secretary-General would bear in mind all the reservations that had been expressed in regard to that problem, and he recalled that the established practice in such cases was not to send out a questionnaire but to ask Governments to comply with the resolution requesting the information.

50. Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that her delegation had raised no objections to the adoption of resolution 1838 (XVII). In the Population Commission, the representatives of the Soviet Union had favoured a questionnaire which was not unduly limited and would not be confined to population policy.

51. The Commission had stressed, in its report, that the questions should neither implicitly call for circumscribed replies nor suggest policies. The questionnaire should therefore be sufficiently broad in scope and should avoid placing countries in a difficult position. With those reservations, her delegation was not opposed to the sending of a questionnaire.

52. The Secretary-General should take account of the suggestions made in the Commission's report.

53. With regard to the suggestion by the United States representative that the recommendation regarding the place of meeting of the Congress should not be submitted to the Council before its thirty-seventh session, she pointed out that in such a case the host country might encounter difficulties and might not have sufficient time. It would be better to retain the original date, namely, the thirty-sixth session.

54. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) thought that the decision on the form the projected inquiry should take was a matter for the Secretary-General, who might, for example, confine himself to transmitting paragraph 3 of resolution 1838 (XVII) to Governments.

55. His delegation supported the amendment submitted by the United States representative to paragraph 1 of the draft resolution on the World Population Conference. It was for those taking part to decide what questions should be considered and, if they so wished, they could elect to follow the recommendations of the Population Commission.

56. Referring to paragraph 5 (b) of draft resolution II contained in the report (E/3723 and Corr.1, chap. XII), he thought that it would be difficult for research alone to increase the effectiveness of economic and social programmes. That sub-paragraph might therefore be reworded. In conclusion, he supported the comment made at the 1246th meeting by the representative of Uruguay regarding paragraph 25 of document E/CONF.41/PC/1. It was in fact indispensable for documents prepared during the Conference to be issued not only in English and French, but also in Spanish.

57. Mr. BAYONA (Colombia) said that, as the previous speakers had already made the necessary comments on the Population Commission's report, he would confine himself to stressing three points. Firstly, his delegation agreed with the representatives of the United States and El Salvador that it was for the Secretary-General to decide how he proposed to implement paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution

1838 (XVII). Nevertheless, his delegation wanted to make it clear that it would prefer no questionnaire to be sent, so that no Government would feel itself obliged to state its viewpoint explicitly on any question. Secondly, he was in favour of deleting the second part of paragraph 1 of draft resolution I in the Commission's report (E/3723 and Corr.1), as proposed by the United States representative. Finally, he fully endorsed the comments made by the representatives of Uruguay and El Salvador concerning the translation of documents into Spanish. It was entirely out of the question that the documents should not be published in Spanish, especially as the possibility of holding the Conference in a Latin American country was under consideration.

58. Mr. JEANNEL (France), replying to a remark made earlier by the United States representative, explained that his delegation simply wanted the wishes expressed by the Preparatory Committee to be taken into consideration; that was why it had proposed changing the order of the sub-divisions in paragraph 3 (b) of the draft resolution on the World Population Conference. However, his delegation would not press the point, since the Secretariat had indicated that the views expressed by the Preparatory Committee would be taken into account.

59. While sharing the views expressed by the Austrian representative and other delegations on the sending of a questionnaire, his delegation was ready to co-operate whole-heartedly in the inquiry to be conducted by the Secretariat and to give its views on any questions which might be asked. He supported the amendment proposed by the United States representative to paragraph 1 of draft resolution I; his delegation would be equally happy for paragraph 3 (d) to be retained or withdrawn.

60. Miss HENDERSON (Secretariat) said that she would like to clarify three points on behalf of the Secretary-General. Firstly, with reference to paragraph 25 of report E/CONF.41/PC/1, she informed the Council that, after consulting the services concerned, it had been decided to publish the documents produced during the Conference in Spanish also. Secondly, the United States representative had proposed that the place of meeting of the Conference should not be decided until the thirty-seventh session of the Council; but it would be difficult for the Secretary-General to implement paragraph 2 of draft resolution I if he did not know the place of meeting until April 1964, particularly as regards securing the support of the non-governmental organizations and persons who would be responsible for organizing the Conference. Thirdly, concerning the inquiry which the Secretary-General was to conduct under General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII), she emphasized first of all that the Council was agreed in recognizing that it was for the Secretary-General to decide how to implement the General Assembly's request. The Secretary-General had informed the General Assembly in writing, in connexion with the financial implications of the resolution, of his intention to prepare an outline or questionnaire. The representatives of the Secretariat had listened carefully to all the remarks made in the Council on that subject and would give them full consideration before coming to a conclusion on the form of the inquiry; in any case, she assured the Council that the outline or questionnaire would certainly be objective and scientific.

61. Mr. TELL (Jordan) said that he was prepared to support the report of the Population Commission (E/3723 and Corr.1) and to accept draft resolutions I and II contained therein, together with the draft resolution submitted by Japan (E/L.985) and the amendments proposed by the United States.

62. In order to avoid any controversy over the inquiry provided for in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII), the Secretary-General might perhaps draw up a draft questionnaire and submit the text to all Member States before sending the final text.

63. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) readily accepted the amendment proposed by the United States representative to paragraph 1 of draft resolution I, but thought that, for the sake of conformity with draft resolution E/L.985, the words "Approves the recommendations" in the same paragraph should be replaced by the phrase "Takes note of the recommendations".

64. In the light of the clarification just given by the representative of the Secretariat, his delegation further thought that the place of meeting of the World Population Conference should be decided at the thirty-sixth session of the Council.

65. With regard to the inquiry provided for in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII), the best thing would probably be to draw up a questionnaire in sufficiently clear and broad terms to ascertain the views of Governments without any imposition on them.

66. Finally, his delegation proposed that the words "(annex I)" should be added at the end of the Japanese draft resolution (E/L.985).

67. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) said that, after the explanation just given by the Secretariat, he would not insist that the decision on the place of meeting of the Population Conference should be deferred until the thirty-seventh session of the Council. On the other hand, he did ask the Council to agree to the deletion of paragraph 3 (d) in draft resolution I, which unnecessarily burdened the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the Council, when in any case there was nothing to prevent the Secretary-General from reporting to the Council when he considered it necessary.

68. The PRESIDENT suggested that, if there was no objection, the three amendments concerning draft resolution I in the report (E/3723 and Corr.1), as well as the amendment to draft resolution E/L.985, should be considered as adopted unanimously.

It was so decided.

69. The PRESIDENT put successively to the vote draft resolutions I and II of the report (E/3723 and Corr.1), and then draft resolution E/L.985.

Draft resolution I, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution E/L.985, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Monday, 8 April 1963,
at 11.55 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 11:</i>	
<i>Capital punishment</i>	47

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Albania, Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 11

Capital punishment (E/3724, E/L.986)

1. Mr. MATSCH (Austria) said that the question of capital punishment had aroused a great deal of controversy not only among specialists but among the entire population. Austria had given particular attention to the problem over a long period. Capital punishment had been abolished by the Code of 1787, but had been reintroduced in 1795 for cases of high treason, and in 1803 for other serious crimes. It had been abolished again in 1919 and reintroduced once more in 1934. However, in 1950 the Austrian Parliament had reversed that decision. The many changes of policy showed Austria's deep preoccupation with the problem.

2. Austria's concern with the subject had prompted it to co-sponsor a proposal that the Economic and Social Council should initiate a study of the question; that proposal had been adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 1396 (XIV). In its resolution 747 (XXIX), the Council had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a factual review of the various aspects of the question referred to in General Assembly resolution 1396 (XIV). A study had been carried out by Mr. Marc Ancel, an appellate judge in the Court of Cassation and director of the criminal science section of the Institute of Comparative Law of Paris, and it was now before the Council.^{1/} The Council also

had before it the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/3724, para. 5).

3. The Council was in a position to take further action. The Austrian and Italian delegations had therefore decided to submit a draft resolution (E/L.986), operative paragraph 1 of which expressed appreciation of the excellent study carried out by Mr. Ancel. Paragraph 2 was based on paragraph 33 of the report of the *ad hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts (E/CN.5/371), but sub-paragraph (e) was new. Paragraph 3 requested action by the Secretary-General on the information received from Governments under sub-paragraph 2 (e). He hoped that the text would command wide support; the sponsors were willing to accept any amendments that would improve it.

4. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that the *ad hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts and Mr. Ancel were to be congratulated on the excellent work that they had done. It would be difficult to find arguments in favour of the abolition of capital punishment which were not already set forth in paragraphs 221 to 238 of Mr. Ancel's study.

5. Italy was one of the twenty-one countries which had abolished capital punishment, not once but twice. No death penalty had been provided for in the Italian Penal Code of 1889, but it had been introduced in 1931 by a legislative decree. It had again been abolished thirteen years later and had been included in the Italian Constitution, article 27 of which provided that there should be no capital punishment except in the cases covered by military law, and that penalties could not be inhuman and must aim at the rehabilitation of the convicted person. Thus, Italy was opposed to capital punishment, firstly on moral grounds, secondly, because the aim of any penalty was the rehabilitation of the condemned person, and, thirdly, because there was no increase in criminality following the abolition of the death penalty. Italy's experience before 1931 and after 1944 fully confirmed the conclusions on the latter point set out by Mr. Ancel in paragraphs 196 to 199 of his study. Governments should not combat crime by capital punishment but by applying sound legal procedures, improving education and carrying out social measures.

6. His delegation did not wish to bring pressure to bear on other delegations, but it wished to point out that modern criminology emphasized society's responsibility for the rehabilitation of delinquents rather than their punishment. There was a general tendency in all parts of the world to reduce the number of crimes punishable by death. For that reason, the draft resolution (E/L.986) merely urged Governments which still applied the death penalty to study the matter with a view to reducing the number of cases in which it could be applied and to abolishing it eventually if possible. Furthermore, the sponsors did not wish the work done by the United Nations to be forgotten and they hoped that the countries which had not yet

^{1/} *Capital punishment* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IV.2).

replied to the Secretariat's questionnaire would do so. He associated himself with the Austrian representative's remarks regarding the basis of the draft resolution and the sponsors' willingness to accept amendments.

7. Mr. ATTLEE (United Kingdom) said that most people agreed that very careful consideration should be given to capital punishment, which had been given very careful attention in his country. In the United Kingdom, it was believed that "capital murder" merited the punishment of death, and the Government was not in favour of changing the law at the present time. The United Kingdom view was that, given adequate safeguards against the miscarriage of justice, the ultimate penalty for and deterrent against certain crimes should be the death penalty. There was always the possibility of exercising clemency, which was frequently done.

8. Most valuable work on capital punishment had been done by the United Nations. Mr. Ancel was to be congratulated on the excellent factual study which he had prepared. Owing to the fact that his Government's reply had been sent in somewhat late, there were a few inaccuracies as regards law and practice in the United Kingdom. For instance, in paragraph 169 of the study, it was stated that the interval between sentence and execution in the United Kingdom was eighteen to twenty-five days, which was not correct. In fact, the average interval in 1960 had been about nine weeks.

9. His Government had taken full note of the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee of Experts (E/3724, para. 5). He was sure that, when any change in the law was contemplated in the United Kingdom, due account would be taken of both those recommendations and of Mr. Ancel's excellent study.

10. Although capital punishment was a matter of international concern, it must be for individual Governments to decide, in the light of circumstances and conviction in their own country, what their law and their attitude towards the matter should be. He did not feel that a universal criterion was either possible or desirable. His delegation was grateful for the research which had been done and was convinced that it would be of value to Governments in deciding what their position should be. It was grateful to Mr. Ancel and to the Advisory Committee of Experts, but it did not feel that it was necessary for the Council to adopt a resolution, or to burden the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders with the matter at the present time. In addition, it felt that no useful purpose would be served by imposing on over-worked Government departments the work of conducting further studies for the time being. For those reasons, although his delegation was not opposed to the draft resolution (E/L.986) in principle, it would be unable to vote for it.

11. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) congratulated the Secretary-General and his staff, the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts and Mr. Ancel on the excellent work they had done.

12. Capital punishment raised the moral issue of whether man, organized into society, had the right to take the life of man as an individual. The pragmatic question of whether capital punishment was an effective deterrent was still being hotly debated in many countries and would no doubt continue to be debated for

many years to come, but the long-term trend seemed to be away from capital punishment. That conclusion had been reached by the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts in paragraph 17 of its report (E/CN.5/371).

13. The United States had been no exception to the trend away from capital punishment. The two hundred crimes which had been punishable by death when the United States had become independent had quickly been reduced to a very few. That reduction had continued and in 1961 there had been only forty-two executions in the United States as compared with 199 in 1935. The Legislature of New York State had recently passed a bill making the death sentence no longer mandatory, even in cases of first-degree murder.

14. The statement of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts in sub-paragraph 17 (1) of its report (E/CN.5/371) that there was a trend to limit categories of offences for which capital punishment was imposed should perhaps have been qualified; although in most parts of the world the practice of punishing economic crimes by death had been abandoned more than a century ago, that practice had regrettably been reintroduced in some countries within the last two years.

15. His delegation had noted with interest the proposals made by the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts and embodied in the draft resolution submitted by Austria and Italy (E/L.986). The proposals seemed rather modest. Some delegations would have been willing to support more substantive recommendations, for example, that there should be no capital punishment for crimes of a purely economic character. However, he felt that there could be no real objection to the draft resolution, which, he trusted, would be adopted unanimously.

16. Mr. MELOVSKI (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation had carefully studied the two documents before the Council but wished to comment only on a few particular points. It was clear from those documents that the controversy regarding capital punishment was still raging.

17. Mr. Ancel's study^{2/} showed that the practice of Governments in that respect varied greatly. The conclusions which he had drawn from the replies to the questionnaire were roughly the same as those of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts. Firstly, the general trend was not to make capital punishment mandatory and to provide alternative penalties. In many countries, there was no death penalty except for certain special crimes or under certain special jurisdictions. Secondly, according to all the available information, the abolition or suspension of the death penalty did not lead to a substantial increase in criminality, but opinions were divided about the deterrent effect of capital punishment. Many countries had abolished the death penalty, but there had always been a fair number of cases where it had been restored for certain particularly horrible crimes or because of special political circumstances. The overall conclusion which emerged from a study of the two documents was that, although there was a definite trend away from capital punishment, many States and a considerable cross-section of public opinion were still in favour of its retention.

18. Yugoslav penal law was based on up-to-date ideas about punishment in general. Penalties were considered as measures either for the prevention of

^{2/} Ibid.

crime or for the rehabilitation of the offender. The main purpose was to make the latter understand his obligation, which, moreover, was a mutual obligation, to respect the generally accepted standards of conduct towards the State, society and his fellow men. However, the death penalty had been retained as the ultimate punishment—in order to serve as a deterrent—and as a social sanction, but only for certain categories of very serious crimes, such as crimes against the people and the State, crimes against international law and humanity, and murder. However, even in the cases he had mentioned, the death penalty was never mandatory and could always be replaced by a severe prison term. Furthermore, as Mr. Ancel mentioned in his study, there was a trend in Yugoslavia to reduce the number of crimes for which the death penalty could be imposed.

19. The Council must consider what action it should now take; its position should, above all, be practical, should take account of the existing situation and should not be concerned with the philosophical side of the problem only. The suggestions made by the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts seemed to meet that criterion. His delegation therefore supported the draft resolution (E/L.986).

20. Mr. PICO (Argentina) said that chapter I of Mr. Ancel's study of capital punishment gave a careful and scientific summary of the legal problems involved. The practical problems were similarly dealt with in chapter II; more statistical data of the kind reported in section B would have been welcome. Chapter III had clearly been the most difficult to compile; such questions as the effects of the death penalty and the importance attached to it by public opinion were not exhaustively treated and he regretted that there was no mention, for instance, of the differences between penal systems based on different fundamental concepts.

21. Paragraphs 196–199, which dealt with the abolition of the death penalty and with the criminality curve, indicated a definite trend towards abolition, impeded only by the emergence, in the first half of the twentieth century, of authoritarian régimes. The legal abolition of capital punishment in Argentina in 1922 had been preceded by many years of de facto abolition; even during the colonial period, the death penalty had seldom been applied, and throughout the succeeding years both the courts themselves and public opinion had often felt that the sentence should not be imposed, even where sanctioned by law—an indication that the law should always be adapted to the needs and the prevailing outlook of the country concerned. In 1922, the legislators had carefully weighed the arguments for and against capital punishment and had decided that it was the certainty, and not the severity, of punishment which acted as a deterrent; the statistics quoted in paragraph 198 of the study appeared to show that they had been right, at least in the case of Argentina. His delegation would support the draft resolution.

22. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) observed that the study of capital punishment contained most valuable and interesting information and that the note by the Secretary-General (E/3724) was also most useful and instructive. His Government had no objection, in principle, to the proposals for action by the Council set out in paragraph 33 of the report of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts (E/CN.5/371).

23. In Japan, there were thirteen categories of offences for which the death penalty could be imposed,

but it was mandatory only in the case of conspiracy with a foreign State leading to the use of armed force against Japan—paragraph 17 of Mr. Ancel's study was not entirely accurate in that respect—and in all other cases, imposition of the death penalty was at the discretion of the court. Abolition had been seriously discussed in Japan since the beginning of the century, but a bill to amend the law had been rejected in 1956. Public opinion regarded total abolition as premature at the present stage, but it was considered desirable that, as suggested by the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts, the Government should review the types of crime to which capital punishment was in fact applied and should endeavour to remove that punishment from the criminal law in respect of any crime to which it was in fact neither applied nor intended to be applied.

24. Although it was very difficult, because of the differences in legal systems and practice, to adopt recommendations for uniform measures, it was desirable from the humanitarian point of view that each country should take gradual steps to limit capital punishment in law and in practice, taking its national circumstances into consideration. In view of the importance of the matter, Governments of Member States and non-governmental organizations should give careful study to the two documents before the Council and should inform the Secretary-General of their comments and of new developments in law and practice as a basis for further study. In the light of the foregoing, his delegation supported the draft resolution.

25. Mr. BAYONA (Colombia) said that the study of capital punishment and the discussions and recommendations of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts were admirably objective, in that they approached the question in the light of modern practice and its effect on penal codes, rather than in the philosophical spirit in which the subject of capital punishment had been debated for centuries past. The death penalty had been abolished in Colombia, and the documents before the Committee indicated a definite trend in that direction throughout the world. The statement, in paragraph 192 of the study, that "the information assembled confirms . . . that the abolition . . . of the death penalty does not have the immediate effect of appreciably increasing the incidence of crime" appeared to demolish the principal argument in favour of capital punishment, namely, that it served to protect society. Sociological studies had already shown that such factors as environmental influences and the personality of the offender were largely responsible for the commission of capital crimes, and the retention or abolition of the death penalty should be decided solely in the light of the principles of modern science. His delegation fully agreed with the recommendation of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts, in paragraph 33 (a) of its report (E/CN.5/371), that Governments should be urged to conduct research into the efficacy of capital punishment as a deterrent to crime in their country, since it would be deplorable, to say the least, for countries which regarded the death penalty as an effective means of protecting society to continue to impose it, if it was found to have no deterrent effect.

26. He regretted that the documents before the Council did not deal with the position in military courts. His feelings on the matter were not influenced by political considerations, but purely by concern to defend human

rights. If the Council failed to consider military courts, it would not be complying fully with the terms of General Assembly resolution 1396 (XIV). Consequently, while the draft resolution was fully in accord with the recommendations of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts, he hoped that the sponsors would consider the possibility of adding a paragraph calling upon the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement resolution 1396 (XIV) to the full. It would also be desirable to request Governments of countries where the death penalty was still applied to transmit information on all crimes punishable by death, since the list of capital crimes in table I of Mr. Ancel's study was incomplete, or had not been supplied at all, in the case of some countries.

27. Mr. ANJARIA (India) pointed out that mankind's views on individual motivation and the environmental causes of crime had been developing rapidly, and he noted with satisfaction the growth of a new scientific and humanitarian approach. As his delegation had made clear on previous occasions, India believed that the time had not yet come for the United Nations to make definitive recommendations for any changes in national law, but it was important to continue to study the various aspects of the problem. The Indian Government had already appointed a law commission, which was considering capital punishment along with other matters. So far as safeguarding the rights of the accused was concerned, it was felt that Indian law and procedure were entirely adequate.

28. His delegation had no difficulty in supporting the draft resolution. However, some Governments would not find it easy to conduct the research called for in operative paragraph 2 (a) unless they could obtain financial, or even technical, assistance from the United Nations. He suggested, therefore, that the words "to conduct research" should be replaced by "to keep under review and to conduct research where necessary, with United Nations assistance".

29. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) felt that, while the documents before the Council represented an important step in the study of capital punishment, a great deal more information was needed before the Council, or any other United Nations organ, would be in a position to make definitive recommendations involving value judgements. If it was conceded that the general purpose of criminal law was to deter further crimes and to give the offender an opportunity to reform and become a useful member of society, capital punishment must nevertheless be examined in each country in the light of prevailing social, cultural and psychological circumstances; it might be found to be an effective deterrent in some societies, but not in others. The Ethiopian Penal Code prescribed the death sentence for collaboration with a foreign Power, premeditated murder, and armed robbery with intent to commit murder, and while he could not prejudge future developments, he could state that neither the Parliament nor the Ministry of Justice was at present contemplating any change in the law. However, Ethiopia would like to learn from the experience of other States, and in that spirit his delegation would support the draft resolution (E/L.986), the principal objective of which was to initiate further studies.

30. Mr. OSTROVSKI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the efforts being made within the United Nations to study capital punishment deserved commendation and should be continued. One of the basic aims of the Charter had been to reaffirm faith in the

dignity and worth of the human person. He hoped that in dealing with the present topic, all delegations would be imbued with the same aim of preserving human life and hence of reducing the number of executions. In doing so, they would be reflecting the current trend in world public opinion.

31. The recommendations made by the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts (E/3724, para. 5) were valuable, especially those concerning paragraphs 18, 25 and 30 of Mr. Ancel's study. The experts had rightly stressed that the death sentence should be passed only in exceptional cases and should be limited to strictly defined categories of offences. Mr. Ancel's study of capital punishment was also useful but it was formalistic, restricted and abstract. It was not enough merely to describe existing legislation; the over-all implications and the general background of capital punishment must also be studied. Above all, the situation in the various countries must be examined. In the Soviet Union, capital punishment had always been and was still regarded as an exceptional and temporary measure which was applied only to specific crimes. The general aim was not so much to punish offenders as to eliminate the crime itself and rehabilitate the criminal.

32. The United States representative had stated that the death penalty should not be applied for economic crimes. His advice was quite uncalled for. It was up to each State to define what crimes should carry the death penalty. Why was the United States representative so worried about the few cases of economic crime in the Soviet Union? Why was he not more worried about the numerous cases in the United States of people being sentenced to death merely because of their colour? Why was he not more concerned about the massive loss of life which colonialism had entailed? Why was he not more concerned about the weapons being supplied to certain countries in order to help them maintain their colonial domination? Surely, the Council's function was to reduce the number of people being sentenced to death and not to offer gratuitous advice to individual countries as to how to draw up their own legislation.

33. Mr. Ancel's study of capital punishment mentioned Portugal as one of the countries in which the death penalty had been abolished. But such abolition was completely meaningless when it was remembered that the Portuguese had wiped out whole villages and killed men, women and children in order to cling to their colonial possessions. The economic crimes for which the death penalty was prescribed in the Soviet Union were very limited. In a letter addressed to Bertrand Russell, Mr. Khrushchev had explained that ever since the Soviet régime had been instituted, the severest punishment had been meted out for crimes against the economic structure of the State. The laws in question were understood and endorsed by the Soviet people and reflected the new socialist morality. Whereas in the United States the amassing of great wealth, often by criminal means, was a subject for congratulation, in the Soviet Union thievery and speculation were considered serious offences.

34. Bertrand Russell had also addressed a letter to the United Nations protesting against the inhuman treatment still being meted out to political prisoners in Greece who had been in captivity for seventeen years. Originally, their crime had been to resist Hitlerism, but they were being kept in jail merely because their views did not coincide with those of

the Greek Government. It was curious that the United States representative was not concerned about that crime against mankind.

35. The draft resolution (E/L.986) was a step in the right direction. Its main aim was to keep capital punishment under continuous review. Although both legislation and practice varied from country to country, the text represented common ground in pursuing the general aim of the limitation and eventual abolition of capital punishment. Since that was the clearly acknowledged policy of the Soviet Union, his delegation supported the draft resolution, apart from minor drafting changes.

36. Mr. COMBAL (France) appreciated the study made by Mr. Ancel, but felt, as a matter of principle, that the topic came within the exclusive competence of individual Member States. The motives of the sponsors of the draft resolution (E/L.986) were laudable but certain passages in the text ran counter to that principle.

37. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) congratulated Mr. Ancel on his study, as well as the Secretary-General. In his own view, and in accordance with what he had already said concerning demographic policy, the solution to the problem of capital punishment should be considered as coming within the competence of each State.

38. The moral, legal and pragmatic difficulties arising from the problem of capital punishment were so complex that for the moment there was no single solution. His delegation, while deeply respecting the opinions of others, wished, in accordance with the abolitionist policy followed by his country's Government since the beginning of the century, to stress once again its opposition to capital punishment from a general standpoint.

39. The policy followed by his country in that regard was but a further reflection of its pacifism vis-à-vis

both individuals and States, a pacifism which had resulted in the conviction that all international problems should be solved by arbitration.

40. He agreed with the Colombian representative that the failure both of Mr. Ancel and of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts to deal with capital punishment as applied by military courts was a serious omission. He proposed that an additional sub-paragraph should be inserted between operative paragraph 2 (b) and (c) of the draft resolution requesting an amplification of the studies which had been made to include the different attitudes of civil and military courts to capital punishment.

41. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) expressed surprise that the USSR representative had indulged in such a lengthy attack upon the United States when he himself had mentioned economic crimes only briefly and without any mention of the Soviet Union. Obviously, he had touched upon a sensitive nerve. The remarks made by the USSR representative about colonialism were of course quite irrelevant. But it should be made clear that the letter which Mr. Khrushchev had sent in reply to Bertrand Russell began by mentioning the concern felt by Bertrand Russell about the anti-Semitic aspects of the application of the death penalty for economic crimes in the Soviet Union.

42. Mr. OSTROVSKI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) replied that his country was indeed sensitive to outside interference and resented advice being given to it about its own affairs. It was somewhat unfortunate that the United States representative had mentioned only the beginning of Mr. Khrushchev's reply to Bertrand Russell. If he had continued the quotation, it would have been quite apparent that Mr. Khrushchev had conclusively disproved the charge of anti-Semitism levelled against the Soviet Union.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Monday, 8 April 1963,
at 3.15 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 11:</i>	
<i>Capital punishment (continued)</i>	53
<i>Agenda item 9:</i>	
<i>Transport development</i>	55

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Indonesia, Israel, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Turkey.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 11

Capital punishment (E/3724, E/L.986) (continued)

1. Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia) said that he had carefully examined Mr. Ancel's study,^{1/} which the Council had before it, as well as the note by the Secretary-General (E/3724). The study was detailed and interesting and could usefully be supplemented by comparisons with the criminal legislation governing military courts. However, the legal aspect was only part of the problem. It was important not to forget the social aspect of capital punishment, which was a much more difficult subject for comparative studies owing to the diversity of capital crimes in the various countries.^{2/} That aspect of the problem was closely related to the economic and social development, to the educational level and to the scale of human and social values which the legislation was designed to protect. The issues involved were so complex that care should be taken to avoid forming a downright and over-simplified opinion not based on profound knowledge of the countries concerned. The list of countries in which the death penalty was applied and of those which had abolished it was far from enlightening, firstly because it provided no information on the legal and social system as a whole, and secondly because in practice the death penalty was sometimes applied more frequently in countries where, in principle, it did not exist than in others

where it was theoretically provided for in the criminal law.

2. He welcomed the fact that the study, the Secretary-General's note and the statements of previous speakers had been inspired by respect for human life. His delegation was keenly in sympathy with those humanitarian views, but regretted that they should often be expressed by the representatives of Governments which refused to accept the unconditional banning of armaments capable of destroying millions of human beings, and which thus displayed a total disregard for human life.

3. However, his delegation was happy to note that the trend towards abolition was apparent in most systems of criminal law, and that the death penalty was now applied only as a highly exceptional measure and for an increasingly limited range of crimes. Moreover, even for capital offences, the law usually provided a fairly wide choice of milder penalties. Again, the application of the death penalty was subject to a whole series of safeguards designed to prevent it from being carried out if there was the slightest possibility of judicial error. Those various trends were fully apparent in Czechoslovakia, where the death penalty was in no case mandatory and the number of capital crimes was strictly limited. For each of those crimes, moreover, there was a wide range of possible penalties, and the extreme penalty of death was applied only when the crime was exceptionally dangerous, whether in the manner of its commission, or in motive, or in consequences. Even when the death sentence was passed, the judicial proceedings and the verdict were subject to compulsory review by another legal authority. That system was merely the application of the fundamental principle of socialist criminal legislation, namely, that the purpose of punishment was to protect society, to prevent the criminal from continuing his activities, to make use of all possible means of re-education and, if they had been exhausted, to derive from the penalty as much educational value as possible for the rest of society.

4. The Czechoslovak courts put those humanitarian principles into practice. His delegation consequently agreed that efforts should be made to encourage that trend wherever it was not yet sufficiently advanced, and would support the recommendations made in the study and in the Secretary-General's note. Once again, it should be remembered that conditions varied from one country to another and that national sovereignty must be strictly respected in every case; with that proviso, he would support the draft resolution (E/L.986), in the hope that the sponsors would agree to incorporate in it the ideas that had been put forward by several delegations and expressed in the Uruguayan amendment.

5. The PRESIDENT said that, if the Council had no objection, he would invite the Chilean observer and the representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, each of whom had asked for

^{1/} Capital punishment (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IV.2).

^{2/} *Ibid.*, paras. 98-167.

permission to make a statement, to address the Council.

6. Mr. SCHWEITZER (Chile) said that his country had been concerned with the problem of capital punishment for many years and in 1959 had strongly supported General Assembly resolution 1396 (XIV) inviting the Council to initiate a study of the question. The study now before the Council had been prepared by Mr. Ancel with great care and competence. The only cause for regret was that it omitted to consider the imposition of the death penalty by military courts. In addition, the study was incorrect on some minor points of detail, such as the interval in Chile between the offence, the charge, the sentence and the execution. The study nevertheless represented a first step towards a dispassionate and objective study of the problem, which had hitherto been a source of heated controversy.

7. It was true that the United Nations could not dictate to Member States, but it could act effectively by making recommendations to them. Indeed, seminars on the protection of human rights in criminal law had already been held by the United Nations in various parts of the world, including Santiago (Chile), the Far East and London. It was not surprising that all those meetings had emphasized the universal trend towards the abolition of capital punishment, as witness, for example, the inclusion in most extradition treaties of a clause to the effect that the signatory countries would comply with requests for extradition only if they received an assurance that the person concerned would not be executed in the other country. Chile was in favour of such a clause; it also considered that extradition should not be granted for political offences, a context in which it was easy to commit injustice and passions were always inflamed. In Chile the death penalty no longer existed except for two exceptionally serious crimes, namely, high treason and parricide. Furthermore, there were so many safeguards that in practice the death penalty had been abolished. Those safeguards were the following: first, the death penalty could not be imposed on the basis of purely circumstantial evidence—there must be proof of the offence and of premeditation; secondly, the crime itself must be a capital offence—the death penalty could not be imposed for an accumulation of lesser offences; thirdly, the death sentence was automatically subject to review on appeal by the Supreme Court, whose decision to uphold it had to be unanimous; fourthly, the Supreme Court was required to inform the executive of the possibility of exercising clemency towards the condemned person.

8. Capital punishment presented several problems, such as, for example, the question of whether a limitative list of capital offences should be drawn up. Moreover it seemed essential that the study should be supplemented by information on the death sentence as imposed by military courts. It would also be desirable to state the cases in which the death sentence could not be carried out, as in the case of illness or of advanced age or in other circumstances. In Chile, for example, a minor under sixteen years of age, a mental invalid or a pregnant woman could not be sentenced to death.

9. He paid a tribute to the sponsors of the draft resolution (E/L.986).

10. Mr. AGUIRRE (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)) said that his organiza-

tion had always supported the abolition of the death penalty, a punishment which was incompatible with its humanitarian principles. On behalf of the 56 million workers affiliated with ICFTU, he supported whole-heartedly the comments made at the 1249th meeting by the Colombian representative concerning the need to add to the study a statement regarding the use of the death penalty by military tribunals. History showed that a great many men had been executed because they had fought for freedom or for workers' rights. The ICFTU therefore supported unreservedly the comments of the Colombian and Chilean representatives.

11. The United Nations should also call upon Member States to allow no hypocrisy in the definition of offences. It was quite obvious, for example, that the expression "economic crimes" was often used to describe activities which were merely contrary to certain autocratic régimes. In a certain country, for example, there had been 141 executions for economic crimes since May 1961, representing a rate of one execution a week. From the point of view of modern criminal law, it was clearly excessive to apply the death penalty for economic crimes.

12. That was not a low proportion—one which would demonstrate the benevolent attitude in which the Council was asked to believe.

13. The ICFTU associated itself with the favourable comments made on Mr. Ancel's study and on the Secretary-General's note (E/3724). However, there was no ignoring the gaps in those documents regarding the imposition of the death penalty for what were termed political, social or economic offences, and he asked the Council to take account of that point in its final recommendations. His organization welcomed the abolitionist trends which now prevailed throughout the world. It would not be premature for the Council to recommend to Member States the principle of the abolition of capital punishment. Such a step would not constitute interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign States; it would do no more than pay heed to world public opinion which, according to Mr. Ancel's study, should determine the decisions of Governments. He asked the sponsors of the draft resolution before the Council to make room in their proposal for the aspects of the question raised by, among others, the Colombian and Chilean representatives.

14. Mr. OSTROVSKI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), exercising his right of reply, explained that the expression "economic crimes" should be understood to mean principally those crimes which were harmful to the interests of the society and economy of a country, such as the Soviet Union and, more specifically, large-scale currency speculation, counterfeiting and various other acts harmful to the economy. The history of the Soviet Union showed that attempts by foreign States, or by internal counter-revolutionary forces supported by foreign States, to disorganize the country's economy had played a major role. In a country where the means of production belonged to society and not to individuals, offences of that nature were obviously extremely dangerous and jeopardized the people's economic achievements. The previous speakers' statements revealed a failure to understand the structure of Soviet society and to grasp the need for such a society to protect itself from diversionary activities directed against its economy. Such acts were being committed in other

countries at that very moment, sometimes in the form of armed aggression.

15. It should be noted that the offences in question were normally punished by deprivation of freedom, and that the death penalty was imposed only in exceptional cases. In any event, it was difficult to see by what right certain people presumed to sit in judgement and to decide how important such crimes were to the Soviet people and whether the prescribed penalties were in that people's interests. That was an attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Soviet Union. Every discussion of capital punishment should begin by acknowledging that such punishment should be an exceptional measure, and that different societies of necessity pursued different goals. The Council should be guided by the documents and the draft resolution before it, and by the work which the United Nations had done thus far. The aim was to reduce and eliminate the cases in which the death penalty was imposed, but the determination of those cases was solely a matter of the domestic jurisdiction of States. Some who had spoken on behalf of their countries or who claimed to represent the workers found it more convenient to revert to the question of economic crimes, but the problem to be discussed was quite different and perfectly clear. There was nothing permanent about capital punishment in the Soviet Union; it had been abolished three times, and the present objective of Soviet policy was to arrive rapidly at a situation in which it could be eliminated.

16. Mr. MATSCH (Austria), speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution (E/L.986), thanked the members of the Council who had supported it. Far from dictating on any subject, the draft resolution recognized that it was for each Government to decide whether or not to apply the death penalty.

17. The sponsors were prepared to accept the amendment submitted orally by the Indian delegation (1249th meeting), which would make sub-paragraph 2 (a) read as follows: "To keep under review, and to conduct research wherever necessary, with United Nations assistance, into the efficacy of capital punishment ...".

18. They were also prepared to accept the amendment proposed by the delegations of Colombia and Uruguay for the insertion of a new sub-paragraph between sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2, provided that no objection was raised in the subsequent discussion. The idea underlying that amendment was expressed in paragraph 18 of the report of the *ad hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts (E/CN.5/371).

19. At the request of the PRESIDENT, Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) read out the following amendment proposed by the delegations of Colombia and Uruguay:

"To broaden the studies so far carried out, with a view to including in them some consideration of the differences between civil and military tribunals and the policy of the latter in regard to the death penalty."

20. Mr. ATTLEE (United Kingdom) asked whether that amendment would involve further studies which might have financial implications.

21. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) explained that the draft resolution (E/L.986), includ-

ing the amendment submitted by the Indian delegation and accepted by the sponsors, had no financial implications. That would probably not be the case if the Colombian and Uruguayan amendment was adopted. He suggested that the vote should be postponed until the next meeting to allow time for the preparation of a statement of financial implications.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 9

Transport development (E/3721, E/L.987)

22. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) said that, just as the draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Italy and Senegal (E/L.987) was being issued, the sponsors had received some interesting comments which they felt bound to consider. The sponsors did not wish to delay the Council's work but hoped that it would not embark upon a discussion of the substance or form of the draft resolution, which they were withdrawing provisionally with a view to the submission of a text revised in the light of their consultations.

23. Mr. TETTAMANTI (Argentina) pointed out that transport was of considerable importance not only to the recently independent and developing countries, but also to the developed countries, as was proved by the relevant activities of the regional economic commissions. Transport was a basic factor in the planning of economic development, and he wished to mention in that connexion the work carried out in Argentina with the co-operation of international agencies such as ECLA, the Special Fund, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which had collaborated in studies that were now enabling Argentina to develop its transport facilities and draw up plans for the future. The interest taken in the problem by the Latin American Free-Trade Association showed what an important part transport played in the process of regional integration. It was significant that only 10 per cent of the total external trade of the States members of the Association was with other member States. That was because the international transport systems had been organized primarily for extra-continental trade.

24. In the absence of the Transport and Communications Commission, which had been abolished in 1959, it was for the United Nations, and particularly the Council, to deal with transport, the importance of which was apparent especially because of the new responsibilities assumed by the Council in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade.

25. As the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Council (E/3721) was largely a compilation of facts, it was difficult to appraise it. Besides, it did not mention all the projects which had been successfully carried out—even by United Nations agencies. For example, an inadequate account was given of ECLA's activities. Finally, the United Nations was not the only organization which dealt with such problems, particularly at the regional level. In Latin America, for example, considerable efforts were being made by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Central American Common Market, and the Latin American Free-Trade Association. The latter Association, in particular, had set up a transport committee which was very active but which was not mentioned in the report. It was essential that

future reports on the subject should devote some space to the work of organizations outside the United Nations. Nevertheless, generally speaking, the present report met with the Argentine Government's approval, and his remarks had merely been intended to show that there was a risk that a report of a general nature might fail to bring out the problems peculiar to certain countries and areas. In that connexion, the Argentine delegation had misgivings concerning the study referred to in paragraph 123 of the report, which might be too general in nature to take into account the special characteristics of each developing country or area. So far as the inter-regional seminar referred to in paragraph 124 was concerned, the Argentine delegation, while acknowledging the advantages which the various countries and regions might derive from experience gained in other parts of the world, wished to stress the need to leave every country free to decide, in the light of its requirements, the extent to which it should have recourse to international agencies in the matter of studies, technical assistance and, if necessary, financing operations. In future, therefore, it was important to stress the idea of regional seminars and intensify the relevant activities of the regional economic commissions.

26. He hoped that his remarks would be taken into consideration by the sponsors of the draft resolution before the Council, and he reserved the right to speak on it again when it was submitted in its final form.

27. Mr. MATSCH (Austria) pointed out that the report (E/3721) stated in paragraph 28 that, under the aegis of international organizations, a considerable number of conventions had been adopted, building up an impressive body of international law regulating international transport, and that, moreover, changing conditions demanded a continuous revision of such instruments, among which it mentioned, in paragraph 29, the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs, which had been concluded at Geneva in 1949. In paragraph 31, the report stated that since more and more countries recognized the necessity of international transport regulations, it would appear that the regulatory work for international transport at both world-wide and regional levels was bound to be intensified. Because of its geographical situation, Austria attached great importance to road traffic and had consequently signed all the important relevant international instruments. Austria had suggested amendments to the Convention and the Protocol on behalf and at the request of all the members of ECE. Those amendments had been unanimously recommended in 1961 by the Sub-Committee on Road Transport of ECE, consisting of the representatives of twenty-one countries, and had been favourably received by the majority of the contracting parties to the Convention and Protocol, but they had not come into force, as the required number of ratifications had not been received within four months. The development of international transport since 1949 made revision of those agreements on road traffic a matter of urgent necessity, but as he considered that the Council would not have enough time to discuss the matter at the current session, he proposed that it should be placed on the agenda of the thirty-sixth session.

28. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) said that his delegation appreciated the progress made by the United Nations in transport and communications, which had acquired

over the past few years even greater importance, primarily because of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. There were likewise grounds for congratulations on the results obtained by the regional economic commissions. The Japanese delegation had carefully studied the Secretary-General's report and had no objection in principle to its conclusions and recommendations. It enthusiastically supported the proposed expansion of United Nations aid to the developing countries in their transport and vocational training programmes, as transport was a factor essential to the economic development of such countries.

29. He wished to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the activities of ECAFE. Japan, which was a member of ECAFE, was striving to make the greatest possible contribution to transport development in the other member States. Thus, for example, the Japanese Government, on ECAFE's recommendation, was preparing to consider individual projects in connexion with the Asian highway system and was considering the possibilities of sending out missions to study possible routes and estimate the cost of the undertaking. That example, together with others, showed Japan's sincere wish to contribute to transport development in the developing countries and to continue its efforts in that field.

30. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) considered that annex A of the report on the work done and recommendations concerning transport development (E/3721) did not deal at sufficient length with the relevant activities of ECLA, particularly the co-operation in transport development which had been initiated between ECLA and the Organization of American States in accordance with the wishes expressed at the Punta del Este Conference.^{3/} The report should also have mentioned the Latin American Free-Trade Association, one of the main functions of which was to study transport problems and their effects on the economic development of the region. That matter had also been discussed at length at the Second Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Latin-American Free-Trade Association, held at Mexico City, and there had also been two meetings of experts on maritime transport. In addition, the States members of the Latin American Free-Trade Association had signed several agreements on maritime transport; the setting up of an association of shipping companies had been proposed, and there were plans for holding a maritime conference at which freight, financial and customs problems could be discussed.

31. Paragraph 123 of the report referred to the usefulness of a study, undertaken with the co-operation of a group of experts, on the economic aspects of transport development. The experience gained by the Latin American Free-Trade Association showed that the question was essentially a regional one, and the delegation of Uruguay considered that such a study would only be of value if it was based on conclusions endorsed by the various regional organizations.

32. Mr. RENAUD (France) said that the report (E/3721) was a very useful document and noted that chapter IV, concerning conclusions and recommendations for further action, was of particular interest.

33. Recalling the activities of his own country in connexion with the training of technical and adminis-

^{3/} Special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, held at Punta del Este (Uruguay), in August 1961.

trative cadres, which was the subject of paragraph 113, he mentioned by way of example that 108 trainees had come to France to complete their studies of the application of modern techniques to transport. Similarly, France had offered to organize for ECAFE a training course for Asian engineers on problems relating to the maintenance of railways and to make available a group of experts who would train personnel in the field in the techniques of Diesel traction.

34. That action was based on two fundamental considerations which the report had emphasized, namely, that transport was essential to economic development and that it was a highly technical subject which called for the intensive training of cadres and specialists.

35. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) observed that the report constituted an excellent summary of the subject and also a useful bibliography. It gave an accurate evaluation of the problem, showed the existing shortcomings, as for example, in the training of technical personnel, and laid down a methodical programme of surveys to be carried out.

36. With regard to the utilization of manpower and capital, it might have been useful to stress that transport programmes were long-term undertakings. It not infrequently happened that a country concentrated on the spectacular side of a road-building programme and embarked on the construction, at the approaches to a town, of a magnificent highway which disappeared after a few kilometres; moreover, certain developing countries had sometimes realized that they had undertaken very costly programmes which were out of proportion to their foreseeable needs.

37. The study proposed in paragraph 123 of the report should take into account the realities of the different regions without overlooking the financial implications. In that connexion, he observed that the establishment of a new group of experts might entail considerable expenditure which would appear unlikely to meet existing requirements. Again it was too early to organize interregional seminars; for the time being, seminars should continue to be at the regional level.

38. With regard to the Austrian amendments to the Convention on Road Traffic and Protocol on Road Signs, he expressed surprise that the period of only four months had been allowed for ratification. That was a difficulty which would not appear to be insurmountable: the Secretary-General could ask the Contracting Parties if it was not possible to extend the time-limit, so as to allow ratifications to be received after expiration of the original time-limit, and to permit the amendments to enter into force when two-thirds of the Contracting States had ratified them. The Austrian Government could ask the Secretary-General to get in touch with the Contracting States and the item would not need to be included in the agenda of the Council's thirty-sixth session.

39. Mr. ORNATSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that the report was an interesting one which gave a picture of international activities and co-operation in the field of transport, the programmes undertaken and the studies contemplated. It took note of the work done by the regional economic commissions and the various specialized agencies, such as ICAO, IMCO and others. As many delegations

had stressed, it was important that the fundamental problems should be dealt with at the level of the regional economic commissions, and he noted with satisfaction the results which they had achieved in studying, *inter alia*, general transport problems, inter-regional problems and the relationship between transport and economic development. In that connexion, he noted the statement of the Argentine representative to the effect that the report seemed to have neglected somewhat the activities of ECLA. The regional economic commissions were in the best position to solve the problems and it was to them that the major responsibilities should be entrusted. They should also, if necessary, consult with the competent specialized agencies. All those considerations were in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the Council and with the General Assembly's resolution concerning decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions.

40. ICAO and IMCO were the two agencies which were in the best position to take action at the international level. With regard to means of communications, such as railways, roads and rivers, it would be best to continue dealing with them at the regional level, for those problems varied depending on the region and on particular circumstances, such as the gauge of railways or the size of navigable rivers, and they could be solved best of all at the level of the regional economic commissions; furthermore, the report gave evidence of the success which the latter had achieved in that connexion.

41. The Council should therefore strengthen their activities in the development of transport and should stress that need in any resolution on the subject which it might adopt.

42. Moreover, a study of that matter by the Council would not have practical results, for it was a highly technical subject to be left to specialists and experts. It might be advisable in the future not to continue including the question of transport as a separate item in the Council's agenda but to consider it within the context of the United Nations Development Decade and to call upon the regional economic commissions to continue their work and to cover it in their annual reports.

43. The study suggested in paragraph 123 of the report should also be undertaken at the level of the commissions, for it should be the responsibility of specialists familiar with the problems of each of the regions concerned rather than of the Secretariat, which might not have sufficient resources and which already had a very heavy work programme.

44. His delegation did not think it was necessary to ask the Secretary-General to prepare special reports on the development of transport, for the reports of the regional economic commissions and the World Economic Survey provided sufficient information on that subject.

45. The question of United Nations assistance in the matter of shipbuilding, referred to in paragraph 84 of the report, had reached the stage where the establishment of merchant fleets should be studied more thoroughly.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Tuesday, 9 April 1963,
at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 11:</i>	
<i>Capital punishment (concluded)</i>	59
<i>Agenda item 9:</i>	
<i>Transport development (continued)</i>	60

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Romania, Tunisia.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 11

Capital punishment (E/3724, E/L.986) (concluded)

1. The PRESIDENT recalled that at its preceding meeting the Council had postponed a vote on the draft resolution (E/L.986) and the oral amendments submitted by India and Uruguay, pending study of the financial implications.

2. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) pointed out that operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, including the Indian and Uruguayan amendments, related to studies which would be carried out by Governments. Consequently, there were no financial implications for the United Nations.

3. Mr. PICO (Argentina) supported the amendment which had been put forward orally by the Uruguayan representative but felt that Governments should submit information concerning the differences between civil and military tribunals to the Secretary-General so that he could include it in his report. He therefore proposed that a new sub-paragraph (g) should be added to paragraph 2 as follows:

"(g) To provide information on their legislation and military penal jurisdiction, especially in connexion with any difference which may exist as compared with their ordinary penal legislation regarding the application of capital punishment".

4. He also proposed that paragraph 3 should be re-drafted as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General to broaden the studies so far carried out, with a view to including in them some consideration of the differences between civil and military tribunals, and the policy of the latter in regard to the death penalty, to prepare a report based on information received from Governments under operative paragraph 2 (f) and (g) above, and to submit it to the United Nations Consultative Group ...".

5. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) said he would accept the text of the Argentine representative.

6. Mr. MATSCH (Austria) accepted the Argentine amendment on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution.

7. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) felt that the Indian amendment to insert in operative paragraph 2 (a) the words "to conduct research wherever necessary, with United Nations assistance" might be construed as a commitment by the United Nations to provide such assistance. It seemed unnecessary to include such a phrase because in any case the States concerned could request assistance in the normal way.

8. Mr. S. K. SINGH (India) said that, in submitting the amendment, his delegation had been thinking of those developing countries which would be unable to conduct the sophisticated research contemplated. It had therefore deliberately inserted the phrase in question to make it clear that those countries which desired assistance would be able to obtain it from the United Nations.

9. Miss HENDERSON (Secretariat) pointed out that it would be possible to provide advice on the design of research projects either through Secretariat officials or through existing institutes. Of course, the matter of financial assistance was outside the competence of the Secretariat. The additional study concerning military tribunals would have no financial implications provided no special time-limits were laid down and provided that the reports in question were prepared for the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for 1967.

10. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) wished to make it clear that the Indian amendment, as his delegation understood it, contained no implication or assurance that United Nations assistance would in fact be made available for research on capital punishment.

11. Mr. ATTLEE (United Kingdom) was gratified that the adoption of the draft resolution would involve no financial implications. His delegation was not opposed either to the draft resolution itself or to the amendments which had been submitted but felt they were unnecessary. Each Government must decide for itself

what action to take with regard to capital punishment. He would abstain in the vote.

12. Mr. OSTROVSKI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said his delegation would vote in favour of the amended draft resolution because its adoption would represent a step forward towards the goal of limiting and eventually abolishing capital punishment.

13. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution of Austria and Italy (E/L.986), as amended.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

14. Mr. PARSONS (Australia) pointed out that Australia was a federal State which had eight distinct legal systems, a fact not always clearly brought out in Mr. Ancel's study. Consequently, the draft resolution might be interpreted slightly differently by the various legal authorities in Australia. However, his delegation had supported the draft resolution on the assumption that its principal purpose was to assemble more facts about capital punishment in various parts of the world.

AGENDA ITEM 9

Transport development (E/3721, E/L.987, E/L.987/Rev.1 and Corr.1) (continued)

15. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) introduced the revised text of the draft resolution (E/L.987/Rev.1 and Corr.1), sponsored by his delegation and that of Senegal. The problems of transport were vast: Governments had to consider not only the various means of transport themselves but also the methods of financing them and ensuring their proper co-ordination within the economy. The report of the Secretary-General (E/3721) concentrated mainly on the implementation of various transport projects but did not deal sufficiently with finance; in particular, it should have laid more emphasis on the role of the Special Fund.

16. The revised draft resolution stressed in its preamble the importance of the work done in the transport field by the regional economic commissions. For example, in Europe the work of ECE had been particularly valuable. The preamble also mentioned the responsibility of the Secretary-General and the Economic and Social Council in promoting and co-ordinating activities in the field of transport development. In order to make the draft resolution as general as possible, paragraph 5 of the original text (E/L.987) had been deleted. However, the United Nations should bear in mind the subject of that paragraph. He was sure that ECA, for example, would take up the question at an appropriate moment. The idea of holding regional and interregional seminars on transport development had been retained in the revised draft and, in addition, the Secretary-General was requested to report every two years to the Council on the progress of work in the transport field with reference to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. The actual date for the submission of that report had been left open.

17. Mr. TELL (Jordan) said that, while the report of the Secretary-General (E/3721) was valuable, the recommendations in chapter IV were insufficiently specific. Most of the problems with which it dealt could be solved by suitable feasibility studies and comprehensive planning. However, his delegation appreciated the United States representative's remarks

concerning the problems which could arise in the training of students in countries where the emphasis was on capital-intensive rather than labour-intensive projects, and agreed that the approach to training difficulties must be geared to the particular needs of each case. It was for the country concerned to decide what kind of training was most appropriate. In that connexion, too much emphasis should not be placed on the role of the regional economic commissions, for to draw too sharp a distinction between the commissions and the United Nations as a whole could lead to undue decentralization of the Organization's economic activities. It must never be forgotten that the role of the commissions was purely advisory.

18. His delegation was glad to see that the specific references to activities in the field of maritime transport, appearing in paragraph 5 of the original text (E/L.987), had been dropped in the revised text (E/L.987/Rev.1 and Corr.1). However, he did not think that the regional economic commissions should be singled out for special mention; there were other organizations, such as some of the specialized agencies, with equal responsibilities in the matter. Besides, there were countries which, like his own, fell outside the scope of any of the commissions; he therefore proposed that the phrase "in consultation with the regional economic commissions" in paragraph 3 should be revised to read as follows: "in consultation with Member States and the regional economic commissions".

19. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) warmly commended the report of the Secretary-General (E/3721), which was a positive contribution to a subject of the utmost importance for the developing countries. An effective transport system was a prime prerequisite for economic development and, as was pointed out in paragraph 6 of the report, Governments of developing countries often required international co-operation for the solution of transport problems. Much had already been done in Africa with the help of such organizations as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Special Fund, and his delegation strongly appreciated the work of the United Nations, especially ECA, in promoting regional integration. At the same time, there were several inter-African organizations working towards the same ends. On the other hand, an enormous amount remained to be done, not least in the development of transport. His own country was investing heavily in transport development, and a conference on port administration would be held at Dakar in 1964.

20. The revised draft resolution reflected the various suggestions which had been made and he hoped that it would command unanimous support. However, while his delegation had agreed to drop the reference to activities in the field of maritime transport and had not insisted on the "special studies" called for in paragraph 5 of the original draft (E/L.987), he still felt that the seminars and studies concerned could have been very useful. His Government attached the greatest importance to vocational training in the maritime field; and the Secretary-General's report itself recognized that much needed to be done in that connexion.

21. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) thanked the Secretary-General for his report which placed the whole problem in its proper context—that of the United Nations Development Decade. His delegation shared the view that a sound transport system was a vital

prerequisite for economic growth, and was glad that the matter was being given the attention it deserved. As a member of the ECLA Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, El Salvador had long taken an active part in programmes to develop the Central American transport system. Since 1951, when the five Central American republics had first decided to embark on the joint development of their industry, agriculture and transport, much progress had been made in the construction of highways, ports and other transport projects. In 1951, too, a United Nations technical assistance mission had come to El Salvador, and the resulting studies and recommendations had greatly contributed to the success of the country's development efforts since then. Following the planning of a regional road network by ECLA, road traffic was rapidly increasing as trade in Central America expanded.

22. The revised draft resolution reflected many of the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report. He disagreed strongly with the views of the representative of Jordan on the regional economic commissions, and he was particularly happy to endorse paragraph 3 of the draft resolution. Although the whole text was in harmony with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, it was perhaps inappropriate to refer to those objectives in paragraph 4, since the problems of transport would continue long after the Development Decade had ended; nevertheless, he would have no difficulty in supporting the draft resolution.

23. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) announced that the sponsors would substitute the word "periodically" for the words "every other year" in paragraph 4 of the revised draft resolution (E/L.987/Rev.1 and Corr.1). They would comment on other suggested amendments at the end of the debate.

24. Mr. ORNATSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) commended the delegations of Italy and Senegal on their draft resolution, but suggested a number of amendments. The fourth preambular paragraph made it clear that the regional economic commissions had special responsibility in the matter of transport development, but it was not certain that they were doing all they could in that connexion. Consequently, it would be desirable to mention, in the first preambular paragraph, General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) on decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions. The recommendation to the Secretary-General, contained in paragraph 5 of that resolution, might also be relevant in suggesting another way in which interregional meetings of the kind proposed in paragraph 3 of the revised draft resolution (E/L.987/Rev.1 and Corr.1) could be organized. With regard to paragraph 2 of the latter, too much emphasis should not be placed on the priority to be given to transport development, since it was for the developing countries themselves to determine their priorities. He suggested, therefore, that the word "priority" in paragraph 2 might be replaced by the words "due attention". Paragraph 3 would be improved if the words "in consultation with" were replaced by the word "through". Where paragraph 4 was concerned, he agreed that it was better not to specify the intervals at which the Secretary-General should report to the Council.

25. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that his delegation attached great importance to transport as a

basic factor in development. The Secretary-General's report (E/3721) was a useful catalogue of the work already accomplished, both inside and outside the United Nations family, but much remained to be done. He would confine his comments to chapter IV, since the earlier part of the report was largely factual.

26. With reference to paragraph 112 of the report, his delegation regarded the successful adaptation of advanced technology to the specific problems of developing countries as one of the most important steps towards providing the most efficient facilities at the lowest possible cost, and it agreed that that problem was being given continuing attention by the regional commissions and other organizations. He approved of the emphasis placed in paragraph 113 on management training in the developing countries themselves, because of the limitations on facilities and funds for fellowship programmes and because on-the-job training would produce effective results most rapidly and at somewhat lower over-all cost. While agreeing with the objective stated in paragraph 115, his delegation believed that it could best be attained if a regulatory and legislative framework was built up or adapted progressively as practical needs arose, in preference to the wholesale introduction of techniques or legislation modelled on those of other countries which did not have the same background. Where maritime transport was concerned, his delegation welcomed the emphasis, in paragraphs 116-119, on the improvement of port administration and facilities and on the scope which existed for reducing administrative formalities, which would expedite ship turn-around and reduce harbour costs. The United Kingdom had provided bilateral assistance in such fields to several developing countries in recent years, and it appeared to be a particularly suitable area for technical assistance by the United Nations and its agencies. Certain important matters, such as maritime safety and navigation, the prevention of oil pollution and related subjects, came within the purview of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which had an important function in relation to transport as a whole.

27. Paragraph 120 dealt with a subject which recurred throughout the report and which was one of the main recommendations for further action: the importance of transport surveys and, more generally, of studies of the economic aspects of transport development. The subject was a fundamental but complex one. The United Kingdom entirely agreed on the importance of comprehensive surveys and the full economic evaluation of transport development projects before they were started; a "London Traffic Survey" and an intensive programme of traffic studies by British Railways had recently been undertaken with the aim of determining future needs and the probable future size and nature of the railway system. Such surveys were certainly no less important in the developing countries than they were in the United Kingdom, since the subsequent programmes were a vital factor in developing natural resources, opening up markets and promoting new industries; but the programmes could be very expensive, as well as complex. Wrong decisions could be extremely costly, but sound pre-investment analysis could result in large savings. Nevertheless, his delegation wished to emphasize that the transport problems of different countries were as diverse as they were complex. The problems of industrial countries like the United Kingdom, whose transport system had been founded on cheap coal and the developing industry of

the previous century, had probably little in common with the problems of expanding communications in developing countries; and ECE studies might have little relevance to the problems of Asia and the Far East, for instance, where distances were much greater. Moreover, differences in geography or in the pattern of distribution of natural resources might mean that the problems of even neighbouring countries were entirely unrelated. Studies of the economic aspects of transport should therefore be most closely related to specific conditions in the country or area concerned; surveys which were too broad would lead only to general conclusions of little practical use. Similarly, further work in providing more adequate statistics would be valuable, but primarily to the extent that they supplied the specific information required in a particular situation.

28. Mr. HIREMATH (India) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the Secretary-General's report, which was useful to the Council in its important function of watching over and co-ordinating the general progress of economic development in order to fulfil the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. However, not enough emphasis had been placed in the report on the extensive work already done and still being done at the regional and local levels. Although co-ordination at the centre was useful, a broad study of so diversified a problem as transport development ran the risk, as the United Kingdom representative had mentioned, of being too general.

29. It was necessary to continue and intensify the work being done by the regional economic commissions; despite the important measures taken by ECAFE, there was still a wide gap between performance and actual and potential requirements in the matter of transport development. Acute transport shortages in India had brought out the key role of transport in a developing economy, and freight traffic by rail and road, consisting largely of such basic items as steel, cement, iron ore and coal, was expected to become even heavier. Not only must raw materials be carried to the places of manufacture, but the produce of the country must find an economical outlet to foreign markets. As industrialization progressed in developing countries, transport facilities must be extended, as a matter of urgency, to overcome an important obstacle to development, and his delegation would therefore welcome any measures for the training of technical personnel and for such forms of assistance as regional surveys, studies on the economics of transport development, and the supply of modern equipment for road-building.

30. He thanked the representatives of Italy and Senegal for their spirit of understanding and conciliation in submitting the revised version of their draft resolution, which his delegation was prepared to support.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Tuesday, 9 April 1963,
at 3.15 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 9:</i>	
Transport development (<i>continued</i>).	63
<i>Agenda item 17:</i>	
Integrated programme and budget policy. . . .	64

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Algeria, Canada, Chile, Federation of Malaya, Hungary, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Republic.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Hajek (Czechoslovakia), Second Vice-President, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 9

Transport development (E/3721, E/L.987/Rev.1 and Corr.1, E/L.989) (*continued*)

1. Mr. MATSCH (Austria) introduced the draft resolution of his delegation (E/L.989) and explained that there was no suggestion that the Council should discuss the substance of the Convention on Road Traffic or the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, but simply that it might consider how those two instruments might be revised. He proposed that consideration of the draft resolution should be postponed in order to give delegations time to consult each other.

It was so decided.

2. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that, although his delegation supported the draft resolution submitted by Italy and Senegal (E/L.987/Rev.1 and Corr.1) as a whole, as well as the comments of other delegations, particularly that of Jordan, it had some objections to the presentation or drafting of certain passages.

3. The last two paragraphs of the preamble should be redrafted in order to emphasize the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the Economic and Social Council, which the text as it stood seemed to relegate

to secondary importance. The fourth preambular paragraph would thus read:

"Considering the responsibility of the Economic and Social Council and of the Secretary-General in promoting and co-ordinating activities in the field of transport development".

The first part of the fourth preambular paragraph, which in the present text read as follows:

"Noting further the work done by the regional economic commissions and their special responsibility in this domain,"

would become a new paragraph at the end of the preamble. The words "and the responsibilities of the United Nations in these fields" at the end of the fifth preambular paragraph should be deleted, thereby implying that the problem ought to be dealt with first at the national or regional level, with the United Nations intervening only at the last stage of the process for the purpose of centralizing information and providing advice. Some countries and some organizations might indeed prove to be very useful sources of information: in the case of the standardization of techniques on railways, for instance, recourse might be had to continental European countries, and, with regard to river navigation problems, to the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses to which annex C of the report referred (E/3721).

4. Mr. RENAUD (France) said that his delegation would support the draft resolution, which covered certain aspects of particular interest to it, namely, the need for intensive vocational training and the importance of the economic and financial aspects of transport development.

5. It should be emphasized that the part to be played by the regional economic commissions should be confined to study and advice, and that the commissions should leave full responsibility to the bodies required to collect and co-ordinate information. His delegation was prepared to support the amendment proposed by the representative of Jordan, who had clearly demonstrated that the function of deciding and co-ordinating belonged to the central bodies such as the Secretariat and the Economic and Social Council and that the regional economic commissions should remain consultative organs on the understanding that the countries themselves would be responsible for taking the final decisions and applying the appropriate measures when they had obtained the necessary information.

6. His delegation could not accept the Soviet Union's amendment, which was out of place in that field, where co-ordination at the centre would appear to be of primary importance. On the other hand, it would support the Jordanian amendment whereby a reference would be included to Member States in connexion with the consultations recommended in operative paragraph 3, and also the amendments which the United Kingdom representative had just suggested.

7. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that his delegation was prepared to support the Jordanian amendment to operative paragraph 3, which would thereby become more consistent with the policy of decentralization of United Nations activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions.

8. There seemed to be no need to mention General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) in the first preambular paragraph, as the USSR representative had suggested, because that resolution referred merely to procedure and method, aspects which were sufficiently well covered in the text to make any such reference unnecessary. With regard to the amendment to operative paragraph 2, he pointed out that the French text would meet the wishes of the Soviet delegation; it mentioned the desirability of giving transport development "un rang de priorité" rather than "priority". Hence it was a matter not of giving it undue priority, an impression which the English and Russian texts might perhaps have given the USSR representative, but rather of stressing the importance which should be attached to the relevant programmes undertaken.

9. There was perhaps no need to put the word "through", in operative paragraph 3, as proposed by the Soviet Union delegation. The present text did not in fact imply any down-grading of the regional economic commissions.

10. With regard to the objection raised by the representative of El Salvador that the Council's activities might be limited to the duration of the United Nations Development Decade, he pointed out that the sponsors had mentioned the objectives of the Decade in operative paragraph 4 merely to emphasize that the regional economic commissions and the Secretariat should take them into account when dealing with the problem of transport. His delegation was prepared to accept the amendments proposed by the United Kingdom representative.

11. Mr. TELL (Jordan) pointed out that the Soviet Union amendment to operative paragraph 3 ran counter to his own amendment. It would be better not to mention resolution 1823 (XVII); it was true that the participation of the specialized agencies in the field of transport was destined to increase but, if assistance was not to lose its international character and become "provincial", some distinction must be drawn between research and advisory activities on the one hand, and executive action on the other.

12. The regional economic commissions should act as co-ordinators; the preparation of measures was a matter for the competent bodies, and decisions should be left to the discretion of the Governments concerned.

13. Mr. TETTAMANTI (Argentina) said that his delegation supported the draft resolution as amended.

14. Mr. ORNATSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that all delegations had accepted and supported the idea of strengthening the regional economic commissions and that it was accordingly paradoxical that some of them should wish to omit mention of resolution 1823 (XVII), which referred to that subject.

15. Furthermore, as the text of operative paragraph 2 lent itself to different interpretations, why should there be any objection to including the necessary clarification?

16. With regard to paragraph 3, it would be better to add the phrase "and through" after the words "in consultation with" and before the phrase "the regional economic commissions".

17. The fourth preambular paragraph should be left as it was; the new text was in fact illogical, because it put the co-ordination of activities before the activities themselves.

18. He pointed out that his intention was to draw the Council's attention once again to those comments, and said that his delegation would support the draft resolution.

19. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) read out the amendments which had been approved.

20. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution of Italy and Senegal (E/L.987/Rev.1 and Corr.1), as amended.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 17

Integrated programme and budget policy (E/3702, E/3741)

21. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that he attached the greatest importance to the item under consideration, which would influence the work of the Secretariat and the Council, as well as the programme of conferences for 1964. It was the Council's responsibility to organize United Nations economic and social activities as a whole, and since demands in that connexion far exceeded available resources, it was necessary to ensure that funds were used as rationally and effectively as possible. The point had been reached where the Secretariat was being asked to do more work than it could, and it had therefore become a matter of urgency to rationalize all the activities involved. The total number of meetings held both at Geneva and at Headquarters had risen alarmingly in recent years. The bulk of the increase was in the economic field and was probably due partly to the enlarged membership of the United Nations and to the proclamation of the United Nations Development Decade. It was essential to keep to a pace which did not exceed the Secretariat's capacity, to arrange no more meetings than representatives could attend and to produce no more documents than Governments could study.

22. The proposals which the Secretary-General made in his report (E/3702) were not only reasonable but also indispensable for maintaining the Organization's present level of efficiency. The idea of classifying United Nations projects and activities according to their intended contribution to the accomplishment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade was excellent, and the Secretary-General should be congratulated on it; but it should always be used as a guide and not as a programme. His delegation agreed that the tentative outline presented in the report should be submitted to the Special Committee on Co-ordination, which might perhaps consider it along with its own report (E/AC.51/L.2/Rev.1). As regards priorities, it appeared that all projects, both "continuing" and "ad hoc", were submitted to the Secretariat as though they should be given top priority. The necessary remedy was to take the steps of elimination, postponement or con-

solidation referred to in paragraph 6 of the Secretary-General's report (E/3702), which, unpleasant though they might be, were necessary so long as requirements exceeded resources.

23. It might be helpful to give more careful consideration than hitherto to the possibility of dividing each project into successive phases, each of which would not necessarily receive the same priority. By establishing priorities in terms of phases of execution, it would be possible to forge ahead with a larger number of projects while at the same time conforming to a strict order of priority.

24. His delegation fully endorsed the observations concerning the Council's subsidiary organs, set forth in paragraphs 7 and 13 of the report. Paragraph 9, which suggested the re-establishment of the principle that functional commissions should meet only once every two years, also deserved careful consideration.

25. Paragraphs 14 and 15 of the report were also of primary importance. But still more could be done to ensure that the Council was informed, early in its deliberations, of the financial implications of each proposal it considered. The best procedure might be for representatives who intended to present a draft resolution to ascertain from the Secretariat, even before the formal submission of the proposal, the financial implications and whether the project in question could be divided into separate phases. Each proposal should also be accompanied by an estimate of the maximum expenditure for each phase. The Council could then automatically reconsider the advisability of continuing any project for which costs were found at any stage to have exceeded the estimated maximum.

26. His delegation hoped that the Council would consider the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at its summer session, as suggested in paragraphs 18 to 20 of the report (E/3702). It would also be helpful if the Advisory Committee would in turn consider at its next session the financial implications of the decisions taken by the Council during the current session.

27. The Council might also wish to consider the possibility of setting aside several days at the end of its summer session in order to determine priorities for the different actions it had proposed, having regard to the financial implications of its whole programme.

28. The Secretary-General's report (E/3702) offered the Council an opportunity of fashioning the administrative machinery necessary for the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. His delegation was prepared to accept all the proposals set forth in the report and hoped that other delegations, as well as the Secretariat, would state their views on the proposals he had just put forward.

29. Mr. QUIJANO (Argentina) observed that the co-ordination and rationalization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations had been the subject of many decisions, among them Council resolutions 909 (XXXIV) and 920 (XXXIV) and General Assembly resolution 1797 (XVII). It was in accordance with the last-named resolution, which his delegation had co-sponsored, that the Secretary-General was submitting his report (E/3702) to the Council. That report set forth simple and clear-cut proposals. His delegation endorsed the tentative outline presented in

the annex to the report and agreed that it should be submitted to the Special Committee on Co-ordination.

30. The Secretary-General's proposals as regards priorities were unquestionably useful, but, like the United Kingdom representative, he was not convinced that all the projects approved in recent years had really deserved top priority. The Council should exercise strict discipline in the matter; whenever it approved new programmes, it should consider the possibility of eliminating, curtailing or postponing other projects of lesser importance.

31. As regards the financial implications of the Council's decisions, there again, despite many efforts, the outcome had never been satisfactory, to judge from the observations made each year by the Fifth Committee. In paragraph 16 of his report, the Secretary-General put forward a very interesting proposal which, although it could not solve the problem, would nevertheless, if adopted, bring about a substantial improvement. In considering the financial implications of its decisions, the Council should not merely examine separately the implications of each project—which were rarely sizable when considered in isolation—but should bear in mind the total amount of expenditure entailed by its decision, which had exceeded \$500,000 in the previous financial year. His delegation therefore hoped that the Secretary-General's proposal in paragraph 16 of his report would be adopted and applied at the Council's next session.

32. The programme of conferences for 1964 was impressive, particularly when the reconstruction work that would be taking place in the Headquarters buildings was considered. That was a special situation which brought out more clearly the general need to bring the number of meetings into line with the possibilities of the Office of Conference Services. His delegation had always held that the Council's functional commissions should, as a general rule, meet only once every two years. That arrangement would not only offer advantages from the standpoint of the budget and the Secretariat's work-load, but would also enable the functional commissions to go further into each of their agenda items. Paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report (E/3741) set forth proposals which should be applied in 1964 and which would provide experience for subsequent years. His delegation also endorsed the very logical and realistic suggestions presented in paragraph 12 of the same report. It was therefore prepared to support any draft resolution that was in keeping with the Secretary-General's proposals.

33. Mr. YOKOTA (Japan) wished to offer some comments on the Secretary-General's report (E/3702), which in general met with his approval. Although the tentative outline for a classification, which was annexed to the report, was not actually a list of priority items, it did constitute a very useful basis that would enable the Secretariat to draw up a programme of work for consideration by the Council at its summer session. With regard to the regular review of priorities, the Secretary-General had been right in stressing that it could hardly be envisaged at the Council level unless prior action of the same nature had taken place in every subsidiary organ. Those organs should therefore be made aware of the need to concentrate their endeavours on the most urgent questions and to keep in mind the financial implication of their decisions. The increase in the number of meetings and conferences, which was a matter of concern for all delega-

tions and detracted from the quality of the work of the Secretariat, absolutely had to be stopped, the more so since the construction work to be done at Headquarters would have the effect of restricting the amount of space available in New York in 1964. His delegation therefore looked forward to the earliest possible implementation of the principle that the functional commissions should meet only once every two years, with the exception, as proposed by the Secretary-General, of the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The same principle should apply to the standing committees of the Council, with the exception of the Committee for Industrial Development and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

34. With regard to the conference programme for 1964, his delegation approved of the proposals made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 12 of his report (E/3741) and agreed that the three organs referred to in sub-paragraph (c) of that paragraph might forgo their sessions in 1964.

35. His delegation likewise supported the Secretary-General's proposal that the Council should ask the regional economic commissions to reduce the frequency of meetings of their subsidiary bodies.

36. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that he doubted whether the Council was in a position to take decisions at that stage on the measures of a permanent nature proposed by the Secretary-General in his report (E/3702). Nevertheless, the Council itself was responsible for introducing greater efficiency into its programme of work and meetings, as the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had already pointed out.

37. With regard to meetings of the Council's subsidiary organs, there would be little point in reverting to the two-year rule proposed by the Secretary-General unless that rule was generally and systematically applied and did not lead to the establishment of new interim bodies. It would be impossible, however, to apply that rule without making certain exceptions, and his delegation would, at the Council's summer session, indicate the organs in respect of which it considered such exceptions should be made. The Council itself might perhaps consider the possibility of cutting down its spring session from three to two weeks, at least in certain years. The Council might also exercise restraint in setting up working groups or sub-committees that placed a heavy workload on the Secretariat and on the delegations themselves. It should be the rule that the performance of any new task would ordinarily be entrusted to a body already in existence.

38. With regard to priorities, his delegation had no objection to the suggestions made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 4 of his report (E/3702). However, the proposed list would be of use only if the Council kept it permanently up to date or, in other words, if it took care to modify the priorities in the light of its decisions.

39. The question of financial implications should be considered in conjunction with the question of priorities. The Council should espouse the principle of a balanced budget and, in considering the programmes submitted to it, should avoid any that entailed new expenditures. That was not to say that an absolute and arbitrary limitation of expenditure was desirable, but it should be possible to make systematic provision

for the substitution, as it were, of certain expenses for others, with the new activities superseding the old ones, and to put a stop to the excessive increase in budgetary expenditure. His delegation felt, in particular, that all minor expenditure should be systematically regarded as coming within the budget limits without there being any need to request further appropriations. He was in agreement with the statement made by the United Kingdom representative regarding the procedure for considering financial implications, and believed that it would be logical to ask the sponsors of draft resolutions to look into the financial implications of their proposals before submitting them.

40. He turned next to the question of measures to be taken with a view to adapting the programme of conferences for 1964, taking into consideration the numerous obligations of the Secretariat and the delegations. First of all, there was the question of eliminating the spring session of the Council and of possibly extending its summer session, a question which would probably be taken up again in July. If the Council was to consider the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its 1964 summer session, it was extremely likely that that session would exceed the customary five weeks. If that was not to be the case, his delegation would prefer to reserve its position until the following session.

41. With regard to the functional commissions, his delegation agreed with the Secretariat that the principle of biennial meetings might be applied to the Statistical Commission and the Social Commission as early as 1964, but it would be better to wait until July before discussing similar arrangements with respect to the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women. As for the Commission on International Commodity Trade, there might perhaps be no need for it to meet in 1964 in view of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

42. The regional economic commissions, whose work programmes had grown larger and whose subsidiary bodies had become more numerous, should be asked to make the same efforts as the functional commissions.

43. As to the committees of the Council—for example, the Technical Assistance Committee, the Committee for Industrial Development and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning—some of which met at the same time as the Council and others at other times, it was hard to see how the number of their meetings could be cut down. The work programmes of the first two committees made yearly meetings mandatory. As for the Committee on Housing, it was as yet unaware of the scope of its task or of how its work would be organized. Furthermore, the Secretariat itself considered that those committees should continue to meet annually.

44. It might also be useful to make arrangements for 1964 with respect to the rather numerous working groups which existed at the present time. The preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Conference itself would in themselves take some time and keep the participating delegations very busy. In July, by which time it would have received the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Council could with advantage consider to what extent a greater degree of efficiency could be introduced in so far as the working

groups and groups of experts were concerned. His delegation was ready to participate to the best of its ability in such a review.

45. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation attached great importance to the question of a unified programme on budgetary policy, on which the success of United Nations activities in the economic and social field depended. There was need for a new, bolder and more rational policy which would enable the resources of the Organization to be used more effectively in the performance of the many tasks incumbent on it. The Economic and Social Council had not yet become an effective centre for harmonizing international co-operation, and its agenda was overloaded with items, some of which were not of major significance.

46. The Secretary-General's report (E/3702) very rightly drew attention to the need to establish priorities for the work of the Council and its subsidiary organs. It was extremely important that recommendations based on a searching analysis and on an evaluation of all the programmes involved should be drawn up with a view to avoiding any overlapping in the work of the United Nations.

47. The recommendations of the Council must provide for a concentration of resources in fields in which international action was most sorely needed and where such action was most likely to prove successful. At the same time, the Council should refrain from undertaking projects of lesser importance or doubtful value. Attention should also be given to the possibility of reducing the number of topics for study, as well as the number of conferences and meetings of certain United Nations organs, with a view to enhancing their significance and effectiveness.

48. The Secretary-General had been wise to draw attention, in paragraph 5 of his report, to the need for a regular review of the priority of the programmes of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the light of the needs and the available resources. Paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 also contained very pertinent proposals, and his delegation recognized the importance which should be attached to the preparation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

49. With regard to the proposal in paragraph 8 of the report that the World Economic Survey, 1962 should be limited to a concise survey of the current economic situation, his delegation could agree provided that action did not constitute a precedent. Furthermore, it was essential that the Survey should contain a special chapter on planning problems, in the preparation of which the conclusions of the group of experts on the subject would have to be taken into account. In connexion with the practice which had developed of discussing the World Economic Survey at the Council sessions, his delegation felt obliged to propose that the draft of the Survey as prepared by the Secretariat should be considered by the Council and should be given final form in the light of the Council's comments before being published and widely circulated as a Council document. That procedure should be adopted for all major surveys by the Council and the functional commissions, as the Council would otherwise tend to give automatic approval to reports and would be forgoing its role as the principal United Nations organ in the economic and social field. The public throughout the world regarded United Nations

documents as expressing the collective views of Members and not as being the work of some member of the Secretariat.

50. The Soviet delegation accepted the proposal in paragraph 8, sub-paragraphs (iv) and (vi), that the submission of reports on the United Nations Development Decade and on patents should be postponed to the thirty-eighth session of the Council. As to the regional economic commissions, it was essential, as indicated in the Secretary-General's reports, that they should devote considerable attention in their reports to their participation in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

51. Although the proposals in paragraph 9 of the report were certainly interesting and very useful, they called for a prudent approach and an examination of their consequences. In any event, no hasty decision should be taken. His delegation agreed, for example, that the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Committee for Industrial Development should meet every year, but it saw no need for annual meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. On the other hand, a body of such importance as the Social Commission should be convened every year. It would be preferable, however, to defer the question until the summer session.

52. His delegation considered that several important subjects had been omitted from the tentative outline for a functional classification of United Nations projects and activities in the economic and social fields, and in the field of human rights, which appeared in the annex to the Secretary-General's report (E/3702). For instance, the question of the establishment of an international trade organization and the question of long-term trade agreements should be added under the heading "Trade expansion". Furthermore, section II.B, on industrial development, contained no heading relating to development of the State sector and of the various branches of industry. It would also be necessary to complete section II.C, which omitted such important questions as permanent sovereignty over natural resources and the development of the petroleum industry, both of those topics having been the subject of General Assembly resolutions. Similarly, section IV.C appeared too unilateral; it would be better to speak of the "problem" than of the "promotion" of foreign investment, as it was necessary to know how international private investment was carried out and what profits were exported from the under-developed countries, in order to obtain a true picture.

53. For some unexplained reason, a very important question, the economic and social consequences of disarmament, had not been mentioned in spite of resolution 1837 (XVII) adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

54. He believed that it would be wise for a final decision by the Council on the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report (E/3702) to be postponed to the summer session. The recommendations in his other report (E/3741) were useful, in principle, but delegations and the competent bodies in the various countries would need some time to study them.

55. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that the Secretary-General's report (E/3702) deserved careful consideration by the Council. Unlike the Soviet

representative, he regarded the classification in the annex to the report as extremely useful. It was simply a functional framework, and not a listing of priorities. The establishment of priorities within that framework was a continuing task which had to be performed by the Council and its subsidiary organs. It was to be hoped, in particular, that the Special Committee on Co-ordination would take full advantage of the outline and make further progress in its consideration of priorities in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade, dividing the priority items into the categories proposed in paragraph 4 of the report. That procedure would provide the Council with the information it needed in order to decide on the various projects.

56. The proposal contained in paragraph 5 was also very useful, as it would be conducive to a sense of financial responsibility which might not always have been very apparent. It would also be desirable to establish priorities as to methods. Some methods were particularly well suited to work undertaken by the United Nations on a multilateral basis. The Council already had certain proven methods which demonstrated its ability not only to prepare projects, but also to carry them out.

57. The success of the recommendations contained in paragraph 7 of the report, concerning the postponement or abandonment of studies, reports or meetings, would depend on the co-operation of the Council's subsidiary organs. The real difficulty lay in the proliferation of projects and programmes which were the responsibility not of the Secretary-General, but of inter-governmental bodies and, in particular, of the subsidiary organs. However, the Secretary-General could assist in preventing such proliferation at the level of the subsidiary organs by indicating to them which projects he considered could be combined or postponed. If the subsidiary organs disregarded the Secretary-General's views, the Secretary-General could leave the decision to the Council. The matter was of such importance that his delegation, in co-operation with at least two other delegations, planned to submit a draft resolution appealing to the subsidiary organs to accept that essential discipline.

58. On the question of re-adopting the principle of biennial sessions, he felt that it would be sufficient for the Council to ask the various commissions to revise the calendar of meetings of their subsidiary bodies, in order to achieve a reduction in the frequency of meetings. His delegation had felt for some years that the functional commissions would have much to gain by meeting only once every two years. However, like many other delegations, he believed that the question required further thought.

59. In the case of the year 1964, in particular, the situation would be such that there was no possibility, at the present session, of giving any directives to the Secretary-General. Many questions remained undecided, such as the date and exact duration of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which, together with the Preparatory Committee, was apt to extend over the first five months of 1964.

60. The continual proliferation of working groups, expert groups, *ad hoc* groups and others, that is, of subsidiary organs and bodies of the Council, the functional commissions and the regional economic commissions, gave rise to thousands of meetings a year and represented a situation which could only end in catastrophe. The Secretariat could not provide the necessary services, and Governments could not participate in the meetings as they should. In that connexion too, the Council should, at its present session, consider making a strong appeal to its subsidiary organs to undertake once again a very careful review of their calendars of conferences and meetings. Some committees met up to eighty times a year, in other words, more frequently than the Council itself.

61. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the procedures for dealing with financial implications as recommended by the Secretary-General would also be followed in the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly, which were the recipients of the bulk of new projects having the heaviest financial implications.

The meeting rose at 6.5 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Wednesday, 10 April 1963,
at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 17:</i>	
<i>Integrated programme and budget policy</i>	
<i>(continued)</i>	69

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Albania, Algeria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Turkey.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 17

Integrated programme and budget policy (E/3702, E/3741, E/L.988) (continued)

1. Mr. SMID (Czechoslovakia) said that his delegation fully shared the concern expressed as to how the United Nations could carry out its increasing economic and social activities in the most efficient and rational manner, and how the number of meetings, which it might become difficult for smaller delegations to attend, could be limited. The Secretary-General's two reports (E/3702 and E/3741) were useful, and the tentative outline for a functional classification of projects and activities (E/3702, annex) might serve as a good starting point, but could be improved. For instance, despite the particular reference to land reform in General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) on the United Nations Development Decade, it was not mentioned in section I of the outline, but only in section III with respect to its economic and social aspects. Nothing was said of the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament although that, too, had been given an important place in resolution 1710 (XVI) and had been the subject of a declaration at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly (resolution 1837 (XVII)). The work that had been done to promote permanent sovereignty over national resources should also be included in section II C, sub-paragraph (a), of the outline, and in

section I, development planning and programming should be placed before long-term projections. He would not refer to the other points in the outline calling for improvement or to other parts of the report, as he hoped that the Council would postpone until its next session any final decision on the important and complex questions involved, which required careful consideration by delegations. He had not yet had time to study the three-Power draft resolution (E/L.988) thoroughly, but paragraph 1 of section II according to which the Council approved the outline, would cause his delegation some difficulty.

2. Mr. HIREMATH (India) remarked that the primary problem was to reconcile the interest of the United Nations in promoting human welfare with the limited resources at its disposal. The Secretary-General's two reports reviewed the matter very carefully and made specific suggestions, and his delegation believed that the establishment of an over-all framework for the classification of the various items of work before the United Nations was important; it was not convinced, however, that the Council could make an effective contribution at the present stage. One of the two reports (E/3702) had been prepared for the resumed thirty-fourth session, when it had been decided to submit the matter to the Special Committee on Co-ordination established under Council resolution 920 (XXXIV), which had not yet submitted its report. His delegation therefore endorsed the Secretary-General's suggestion in paragraphs 5, 18 and 19 of the report (E/3702) to the effect that the proposed review should take place at the Council's summer session. The United Kingdom representative's suggestion at the 1252nd meeting that delegations submitting draft resolutions should first ascertain the financial implications was a useful one, but even if it was adopted it would not be possible to decide upon the place each proposal would occupy in the integrated programme, and an annual review by the Council of all proposals for action would therefore continue to be essential. Generally speaking, his delegation agreed with the Secretary-General's suggestions for spacing the meetings of the functional commissions, but he pointed out that the Commission on Human Rights had a very heavy agenda and had recommended at its nineteenth session that more time should be allocated for its 1964 session. A final decision on the future pattern of conferences and the exact programme for 1964 could be considered at the Council's thirty-sixth session.

3. His delegation could support most of the three-Power draft resolution, but it had some doubts concerning paragraph 1 of section II, since acceptance of the outline appeared to be premature.

4. Mr. TELL (Jordan) said that his delegation, like others, found itself overwhelmed by the number of meetings and documents and looked forward to the adoption of measures to improve the situation.

5. The three-Power draft resolution, which he introduced on behalf of the sponsors, was self-explanatory

and merely constituted a starting point for action in line with the Secretary-General's recommendations. He appreciated the arguments of the Czechoslovak and Indian representatives concerning paragraph 1 of section II and suggested that sub-paragraph (b) might be amended to read: "Accepts on a provisional basis the outline ...". The sponsors were considering certain amendments to the operative paragraphs of section I, submitted to them informally by the United Kingdom delegation.

6. Mr. BAYONA (Colombia) acknowledged the good intentions of the Secretary-General in submitting his two reports, but regretted that his delegation could not endorse the Secretary-General's suggestions, particularly those contained in paragraph 12 of the report on the programming of conferences for 1964 (E/3741). More serious than the financial problems facing the United Nations were the great number of economic and social problems throughout the world, which called for increasingly energetic action by the Council and its subsidiary organs. His delegation could not support any proposal that might slow down the tempo of United Nations activities, much less any suggestion leading to a curtailment of those activities. A conference which had been scheduled might be cancelled because of special circumstances, but he could not agree to such measures as a general rule. His delegation was not opposed to steps to eliminate duplication but, as the representative of India had pointed out, any discussion of the matter should be postponed until the Special Committee on Co-ordination had reported. He regretted that Colombia could not support the three-Power draft resolution.

7. Mr. ALVAREZ OLLONIEGO (Uruguay) said that the draft resolution was intended as a basis for discussion and was open to any suggestions designed to improve it; what it attempted to do, however, was to take into account all the Secretary-General's suggestions for improving future activities in the light, not only of the limitations of financial resources and space, but of the need to keep activities under review and to find the best way of adjusting them to the Council's needs. It was generally agreed that there had been a proliferation of activities, with the most laudable objectives, but often leading to duplication and to expenditure which could be reduced; the Secretary-General's report therefore deserved careful study by the Council. Where a reduction of the number of meetings was concerned, the draft resolution merely requested the subsidiary bodies to carry out a review, and he agreed that the subject was a very delicate one. Such bodies as the Commission on Human Rights and the Social Commission were vital to the achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, and the Economic and Social Council must be true to its title and not confine itself to economic aspects. The aim of the sponsors in presenting their draft resolution was not to ask for reviews which would lead to a reduction of activities in such important areas; the reviews should aim at preventing an excessive number of meetings, which involved Member States in so many details that they might lose sight of the over-all problem. He had no objection to the idea of accepting, on a provisional basis, the outline proposed by the Secretary-General in the annex of his report (E/3702); it was a good framework for discussions in the course of which the classification could be improved.

8. Mr. PARSONS (Australia) observed that the two reports submitted by the Secretary-General contained a number of practical suggestions of which

his delegation generally approved. Of course, any consideration of them at the present session must be preliminary; detailed discussion would have to await the thirty-sixth session. The final report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination should provide a useful basis on which to build a system of priorities. He hoped that the principles to be adopted by the Special Committee on Co-ordination would be very stringent. Its purpose and that of the Council should be to reduce further rather than add to the existing programme. It was essential to draw up a limited list of questions which were of immediate importance; the problem of deciding upon the schedule of meetings would then be much easier.

9. The Secretary-General, in paragraph 4 of his report (E/3702), had proposed a procedure for selecting ad hoc projects of immediate importance; there seemed to be no reason why such a procedure should not be extended to all projects. Not only was it essential to reduce the present overwhelming number of meetings but also to reduce the number of items on the agenda.

10. It was difficult for the Council to draw up a rational programme of meetings because it did not have the full picture. It needed strong guidance from the Secretary-General and from the Under-Secretaries concerned. A small committee with two or three experienced members and with wide powers might be established. Its sole function would be to scrutinize the schedule of meetings of the various organs and propose reductions, postponements and mergers. It could also make proposals for the reduction of documentation and of the number of agenda items. Its success would be judged from the number of meetings it eliminated. It would serve as a permanent watchdog, and the more ruthless its decisions the better.

11. His delegation welcomed the proposals in paragraph 5 of the Secretary-General's report (E/3702), but agreed that it would be difficult to discuss any proposals to reduce or cancel meetings without prior action by the bodies concerned. Much would depend on the goodwill of Governments themselves. At the same time, the Secretary-General must be encouraged to make bold recommendations. Obviously, some groups would be offended but that was a small price to pay for a rational schedule of meetings. His delegation fully subscribed to the suggestion put forward in paragraph 9 of the report that the functional commissions should meet only once every two years. Once that programme had been established, all proposals regarding any contemplated departure from it must in each case be justified by the functional commission concerned.

12. The specific proposals concerning the programming of conferences for 1964 (E/3741) were acceptable to his delegation but perhaps required closer scrutiny. Some doubts had been raised about the proposal to postpone the session of the Human Rights Commission scheduled for 1964. Mention had been made of that body's heavy programme of work. But was that the real criterion? Representatives should rather ask themselves whether any great harm would be done if the Commission on Human Rights postponed its session for one year.

13. He hoped that all the specialized agencies would be influenced by the Council's discussions of the desirability of establishing a rational schedule of meetings. Of course, those bodies discussed highly

specialized matters which were not the immediate concern of the Council. But they competed for the same conference facilities and for the same skilled staff. They, too, should adopt a ruthless approach to their schedules of meetings.

14. The three-Power draft resolution was generally acceptable to his delegation but he reserved the right to speak on more detailed drafting points at a later stage.

15. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) pointed out that the two reports by the Secretary-General contained valuable suggestions but were concerned with a delicate problem which required further study, particularly by Governments and by the United Nations bodies concerned. The Council should not take an immediate decision to reduce the meetings of certain organs nor attempt at the present stage to draw up a final list of priorities. In view of the need for further consideration, it might be better if the sponsors withdrew their draft resolution. If it were put to the vote, El Salvador would have to abstain.

16. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) suggested that in the second preambular paragraph of section II of the draft resolution the words "Taking into account" should be substituted for the words "Having considered further". He had no objection to paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a), of section II, but could not accept sub-paragraph (b). The outline for a classification proposed by the Secretary-General in the annex of his report (E/3702) was only a preliminary step. The basic principles of the classification must be more carefully worked out and a final scale of priorities agreed upon. He therefore suggested that sub-paragraph (b) should read as follows:

"Takes note of the tentative outline for the functional classification of United Nations projects and activities in the economic, social and human rights field suggested by the Secretary-General in the annex of his report (E/3702) and invites him to complete the work on the outline, taking into consideration the views expressed at the thirty-fifth session of the Council, and to submit it in its final form for consideration by the Council at its thirty-sixth session."

17. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said there seemed to be a large measure of support for the three-Power draft resolution. Much of the criticism seemed to arise from a misunderstanding. The Council was not being asked to approve any reduction of meetings; it was merely requesting the bodies concerned to review the problem. He agreed with the representative of El Salvador that Governments must be consulted, but the best place for such consultations was within the United Nations bodies themselves. His delegation accepted the United Kingdom amendment whereby those bodies would review not only the meetings of their subsidiary organs but also their own meetings. But at the same time the multiplicity of meetings of subsidiary bodies must remain cause for considerable concern.

18. He agreed with the representative of Uruguay that the Council should take great care not to jeopardize certain fields of interest—social affairs and human rights, for example—and establish a lop-sided order of priorities which favoured economic affairs. But the fact remained that the question of priorities must be studied and a final decision reached at the summer session of the Council.

19. He could accept the United Kingdom amendment to paragraph 1 of section I of the draft resolution. The text of paragraph 2 of section I would now read as follows:

"Further requests these commissions and committees to include in their next reports to the Council a statement of the results of this review and of the considerations on which they are based."

He could also accept the Soviet Union amendment to the second preambular paragraph of section II. To meet the objections raised by the representatives of India and the Soviet Union the sponsors had agreed to preface sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 with the words "Accepts, on a provisional basis". With those amendments, the text should be generally acceptable.

20. Mr. QUIJANO (Argentina) said that the three-Power draft resolution was acceptable to his delegation, although it hardly went far enough. Section I would be strengthened by acceptance of the proposed amendment to paragraph 1 requesting the functional commissions and standing committees of the Council to review the number and timing of their own meetings as well as those of their subsidiary bodies. However, the bodies concerned were hardly likely voluntarily to suggest any curtailment of their own activities, and it must be recognized that the Council itself would eventually have to adopt a more rigorous attitude than it was at present prepared to do.

21. Turning to section II of the draft resolution, he suggested that paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a), might also contain a reference to paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report (E/3702); the Secretary-General's suggestion was a useful one and accorded well with the spirit of the draft resolution. So far as sub-paragraph (b) was concerned, his delegation shared the view that "approval" of the outline for a functional classification was premature, and preferred the formula "Accepts, on a provisional basis".

22. In conclusion, he stated that his delegation would have liked the draft resolution to include a reference to paragraph 12 of the other report (E/3741), in which the Secretary-General offered specific suggestions for the Council's consideration. Those suggestions were a realistic response to a situation which would sooner or later have to be faced. However, it appeared that most members wished to defer the decision until the summer session; that being the case, his delegation would not press for immediate action but wished its position to be recorded in the report of the present session.

23. Mr. VIAUD (France) agreed that the Council would have to face up to its responsibilities in the matter soon. It was reasonable to seek the views of the bodies concerned, but if action had to await their reports it would be 1965 before decisions could finally be taken. In any case, the bodies concerned could hardly be expected to view the problem in its over-all context; that was a function of the Council. Meanwhile, the Council must at least make some headway with the problem at its summer session and give serious consideration to the Secretary-General's suggestions in his report on the programming of conferences (E/3741); that document must be placed on the agenda now, so that Governments would have time to consider the matter and give delegations their instructions.

24. He fully agreed with the Argentine representative that the proposed amendments to section I of the three-Power draft resolution were an improvement,

but the text was still not strong enough. He also welcomed the proposal to replace the word "Approves" in section II with the form "Accepts, on a provisional basis", on the understanding that a definite decision would be taken in July. His delegation also felt that sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 should include a reference to paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report (E/3702), and possibly to paragraphs 14 and 15 as well, since they too dealt with the procedure for considering financial implications. With those reservations, his delegation would support the three-Power draft resolution.

25. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) thanked representatives for their comments on the two reports of the Secretary-General. He explained that there was no connexion between the proposed restrictions in the calendar of conferences for 1964, which were of a purely temporary nature and necessitated by organizational problems having nothing to do with the Council's activities, and the proposals under consideration for a review of the long-term programme and budget policy in the economic and social fields. If the Council was obliged to cancel its next spring session, or the sessions of subsidiary organs, it would be for reasons of "force majeure".

26. Turning to the Secretary-General's proposals for a rationalization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations, he stressed that the Secretariat had been no more eager than the members of the Council to embark on a course of action which was bound to have a negative effect on some of those activities. Nevertheless, the Secretariat believed it necessary to follow a policy of controlled expansion, and members must surely be aware that if something was not done soon, there would perhaps be no expansion of any kind, controlled or otherwise.

27. Another point which he wished to make clear was that a Secretariat decision to space out the meetings of a particular body must not be taken to mean that less importance was attached to the activities of the body concerned than to those of some other body which met more frequently. Certain of the functional commissions, which relied essentially on documentation prepared by the Secretariat, might achieve more by meeting biennially, since their meetings would be better prepared. That was true of the Social Commis-

sion, but that did not mean that it was a less important body than, say, the Commission on International Commodity Trade, which, because of the very nature of its work—the current economic situation and short-term trends—needed to hold annual meetings. There was thus no contradiction between the scale of values applied respectively by the members of the Council and the Secretariat; if there was any divergence of view, it rather concerned questions of method and organization.

28. The outline for a functional classification of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields contained in the annex of the Secretary-General's report (E/3702) was only a modest first step and he agreed that it should be regarded as provisionally applicable to the current year only. In the final analysis, the establishment of a system of priorities depended on the willingness of Governments themselves to tackle the problem, and he hoped that the Secretary-General's initiative would encourage them to do so. In the process, he hoped that Governments would bear in mind the enormous amount of work being done in the many United Nations bodies, especially in the social field, and would consider each item in the broadest context of those activities within the United Nations family.

29. Mr. BAYONA (Colombia) emphasized that his earlier remarks should not be construed as criticism of the Secretariat's initiative in producing the various proposals under discussion. He simply felt that if there was going to be an organizational review of the economic, social and human rights activities of the United Nations, it should be directed towards increasing those activities rather than curtailing them.

30. Mr. PARSONS (Australia) read out an amendment by which he proposed to add two paragraphs to the operative part of section I of the three-Power draft resolution to read as follows:

"3. Notes with appreciation the initiative which the Secretary-General has shown in presenting the proposals contained in his report (E/3741);

"4. Looks forward to considering these proposals in detail at its thirty-sixth session."

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Wednesday, 10 April 1963,
at 3.15 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 17:</i>	
<i>Integrated programme and budget policy</i> <i>(concluded)</i>	73
<i>Agenda item 14:</i>	
<i>Review of the composition of the United</i> <i>Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Commit-</i> <i>tee on the World Food Programme</i>	74
<i>Agenda item 20:</i>	
<i>Approval of the appointment of the Secretary</i> <i>of the Permanent Central Opium Board</i> . . .	75
<i>Agenda item 3:</i>	
<i>Declaration on international economic co-</i> <i>operation</i>	75
<i>Agenda item 13:</i>	
<i>Non-governmental organizations</i>	75

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Afghanistan, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Greece, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Republic.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 17

Integrated programme and budget policy (E/3702, E/3741, E/L.988) (concluded)

1. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) said he had listened with much interest to the statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the preceding meeting. With reference to paragraph 6 of the Secretary-General's report (E/3741), it must be remembered that the difficulties of recruiting temporary personnel caused by the multiplicity of meetings also placed a heavier burden on the permanent staff. Generally speaking, his delegation approved of the suggestions in paragraph 12 and would comment on them in greater detail during the Council's summer session.

2. He thanked the sponsors of the draft resolution (E/L.988) for having accepted the amendments which had been suggested to them, and he supported the revised text. An effort should indeed be made to reduce the number of meetings of all United Nations organs. The return to the biennial pattern for certain organs would be a step forward, although, for practical reasons, exceptions to that rule might perhaps be necessary. Specific decisions on that matter could probably be taken during the summer session, particularly for the functional commissions and standing committees of the Council. With reference to operative paragraph 1 (a) of section II of the three-Power draft resolution, he agreed with the Argentine and French representatives that mention should also be made of paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report (E/3702). With regard to paragraph 1 as a whole, he agreed with the United States delegation that the Council should accept on a provisional basis the outline proposed by the Secretary-General, on the understanding that it was indicative rather than mandatory. For that reason, the United Kingdom delegation would prefer the outline to be adopted unchanged, for, if certain delegations insisted on adding certain items to it, that would tend to make it more rigid. In that case, too, his delegation would have proposals to make. He hoped therefore that all delegations could accept it in its present form, on the understanding that necessary amendments could be made to it during the Council's summer session. It was in any case essential that the two items in paragraph 1 of section II of the resolution should be put into practice without delay, even if they were to be modified later in the light of experience.

3. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) felt that the problem should still be studied carefully for it was not a question of reducing United Nations activities but rather of making them more effective by establishing a rational budgetary policy. His delegation had listened with considerable interest to the statement made at the 1253rd meeting by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. It also welcomed the proposal made by the Australian representative at the end of that meeting to add two paragraphs (3 and 4) to the operative part of section I of the three-Power draft resolution.

4. To meet the objections raised by the Argentine, French and United Kingdom representatives, in section II of the draft resolution, paragraph 1 and the first part of paragraph 2 would be amended to read as follows:

"1. Approves, for purposes of immediate implementation, the procedure for considering financial implications, as outlined by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 5, 16 and 19 of his report (E/3702);

"2. Accepts, on a provisional basis, the outline for a functional classification of United Nations projects ..."

5. All those proposals would have to be very carefully examined during the next session of the Council.

6. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) felt that, if the outline proposed by the Secretary-General was to become effective immediately, operative paragraph 1 (b) of section II of the three-Power draft resolution should be more explicit on that point: it should request the Secretary-General to complete the outline as soon as possible, taking into account the opinions expressed by the Council at its thirty-fifth session, and to submit a final text at the thirty-sixth session. In its present form, the draft resolution merely approved the Secretary-General's proposals but failed to mention the proposals which had been made by various representatives during the discussion. If, as it seemed, the Council's discussions were to be ignored, there seemed little point in holding them. If the majority of delegations wished to take an immediate decision on the outline proposed by the Secretary-General, the latter should forthwith examine his draft in the light of the comments made by the Council and should submit the amended outline to the Council. To act otherwise would be to undermine the prestige and even the usefulness of the Council.

7. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) said he had listened with great interest to the statement made at the preceding meeting by the United States representative and expressed regret that he was unable to support the three-Power draft resolution. The text obviously had highly desirable objectives but it had several serious drawbacks. Section I requested the regional economic commissions, the functional commissions and the standing committees of the Council to reduce the number of meetings of their subsidiary bodies, but it was difficult to foresee the attitude of the Council, if, as was very likely, those commissions and committees felt that, far from reducing, they could only increase the number of their meetings, in view of the larger number of activities assigned to them. The main drawback of the draft resolution was that it tended to subordinate the achievement of the essential aims of the United Nations to mere financial considerations. The Council should do the opposite: instead of determining activities in the light of the budget, a list of essential activities must first be established and the budget then drawn up accordingly. He regretted that he would have to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution, but in so doing he had the best interests of the Organization at heart.

8. Mr. VIAUD (France) thanked the sponsors of the draft resolution for having accepted the suggested amendments and fully supported the amended text. However, the title of the agenda item seemed unsatisfactory. Although the term "integrated programme" already appeared in General Assembly resolution 1797 (XVII), he would prefer the title "Co-ordinated programme and budget policy".

9. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) noted that a very wide area of agreement had been reached on the three-Power draft resolution and that only the USSR representative's amendment had not been formally accepted by the sponsors. He appreciated that the functional classification in question was in no way final and that it was subject to revision, but he did not feel that the proposed amendment offered the best approach to a revision. In an effort to meet the wishes of the USSR representative, however, he proposed that paragraph 1 (b) of section II of the draft resolution should be worded as follows: "Accepts, on a provisional basis and subject to early revision as appropriate, the outline for a functional classifi-

cation ...". That text would also meet the Soviet Union representative's further point that the Special Committee on Co-ordination would be discussing the matter.

10. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thanked the United States representative for his proposal. The wording mentioned was acceptable to his delegation, provided that the paragraph in question also stated that the views expressed at the current session of the Council should be taken into account.

11. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that he was pleased to announce that the sponsors of the draft resolution agreed to add to paragraph 1 (b) of section II the following phrase: "taking into account the views expressed at the thirty-fifth session of the Council".

12. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the three-Power draft resolution (E/L.988), as modified by the various amendments.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 16 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

13. Mr. BAYONA (Colombia) said that his delegation, with deep regret, had voted against the draft resolution. There were several points in it which his delegation could have accepted, but, looking at the problem as a whole, it could not agree with the view that no precedent would be created if the speedy achievement of the purposes of the United Nations was sacrificed and those purposes were allowed to take second place to financial issues which could be settled by other means.

AGENDA ITEM 14

Review of the composition of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme (E/3698, E/L.990)

14. Mr. KIRTLEY (Australia) said that he thought the draft resolution submitted by his delegation and that of the United States (E/L.990) was a logical sequence to section I of General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI), which set out the criteria for the election of new members to the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee. He recalled that the Council of FAO, at its thirty-ninth session in October 1962, had adopted a resolution providing that the ten countries which it had appointed should continue to be represented and recommending that the membership of the Committee should be raised from twenty to twenty-four by the election of two additional members by each appointing body.

15. The Australian delegation hoped that the Economic and Social Council would adopt a resolution permitting the expansion of the Inter-Governmental Committee, which was fully justified, as the Programme had reached a more advanced stage and a number of countries which had made large contributions were not members of the Committee. The Committee would also be more representative if additional recipient countries were admitted. Equal attention should be paid to proper geographical distribution and to a balanced membership of donor countries and recipient countries.

16. The draft resolution (E/L.990) differed in one respect from the resolution adopted by the Council of FAO. Like the latter, the Economic and Social Council could decide to increase its participation in

the Committee from ten to twelve members, but it could also review and, if necessary, adjust the composition of the Committee, in entire conformity with the terms of the General Assembly's request. The wording proposed in the draft resolution was intended to allow for that alternative and to enable the Council to decide either way.

17 The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution of Australia and the United States (E/L.990).

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 20

Approval of the appointment of the Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board (E/3728)

18. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) recommended that the members of the Council should approve the appointment of Mr. Lande as Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board. Mr. Lande, who was highly experienced in the subject, would undoubtedly perform a most useful role in that office.

19. Mr. QUIJANO (Argentina) supported the United States representative's proposal.

The appointment of Mr. Lande as Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board was approved.

AGENDA ITEM 3

Declaration on international economic co-operation (E/3725)

20. Mr. PARSONS (Australia) advised the Council that informal talks were still taking place, and requested that consideration of the item should be postponed until the following meeting.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 13

Non-governmental organizations (E/3729, E/L.980)

21. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider first the draft resolution contained in the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/3729) and then the draft resolution submitted by Senegal (E/L.980).

22. Mr. JEANNEL (France) said that, in principle, his delegation would favour the adoption of the draft resolution contained in the Committee's report (E/3729), since France had supported the request for consultative status of some of the organizations concerned. However, it could not overlook recommendation No. 296, concerning the United Towns Organization, which had been adopted unanimously by the Council of Europe and which asked member countries to refrain from giving any support, either directly or indirectly, to that organization. For those reasons, his delegation would abstain in the vote.

23. Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) emphasized that the criterion to be applied in connexion with non-governmental organizations was the extent to which their activities were useful to the Council. In that light, rather careful scrutiny should be given to the list of organizations which had not transmitted any information or had never made any worth-while contribution to the Council's work. The Soviet Union delegation would support the draft resolution contained in the Committee's report (E/3729).

24. The United Towns Organization seemed to merit Category B consultative status; it brought together a large number of towns, in forty-eight different countries, embracing a population of more than 50 million, and it was doing useful work both at the international level and in the economic and social fields.

25. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) supported the request of the United Towns Organization for Category B consultative status.

26. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution contained in the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/3729).

The draft resolution was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

27. Mr. CISS (Senegal) pointed out that the United Towns Organization played a major role. He read out two statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his country, who was also the President of the organization, listing its activities in connexion with civic education and the training of intermediate-level cadres and rural organizers in the developing countries, and emphasizing that town twinning was of tremendous importance, in that it furthered international relations and was often a point of contact between East and West.

28. It could not be over-emphasized that the United Towns Organization would not be given a free hand with the fund of \$10 million but would merely administer it, that the fund was no more than adequate in view of the vast and varied work of the organization, and that the purposes for which it would be used were, in the final analysis, the purposes of the Council, i.e., the advancement of man himself.

29. Mr. WEIDINGER (Austria) said that the financing of a private organization scarcely appeared to be an acceptable proposition when one considered the difficulties of the United Nations in financing much more urgent projects.

30. Mr. YOKOTA (Japan) pointed out that his delegation had whole-heartedly supported Category B consultative status for the United Towns Organization, whose work was in conformity both with the spirit and purposes of the Charter and with the activities of the Council, but he questioned the desirability of establishing a fund of \$10 million to finance its work. It should be emphasized, in the first place, that neither the Special Fund nor any other specialized organ of the United Nations was authorized, under its terms of reference, to finance such a fund. It was also extremely doubtful whether the Council had the authority, under its resolution 288 B (X), to sign a contract for the administration of the capital fund and the organization of twinings.

31. In entering into agreements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, the Council, as indicated in its resolution 288 B (X), had sought to enlist the co-operation of such organizations and had certainly made no provision for the granting of financial assistance to further their activities. Besides, the United Nations was grappling with a number of problems with respect to the financing of technical assistance programmes of much more immediate importance to the economic and social advancement of the developing countries and the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade than the fund in question.

32. Consequently, the Japanese delegation believed that the establishment of such a fund was inadvisable if the limited resources available were to be used to the best advantage in accelerating the economic growth of the developing countries.

33. Mr. CISS (Senegal) stated that his delegation was withdrawing its draft resolution (E/L.980).

The meeting rose at 4.55 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Thursday, 11 April 1963,
at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 3:</i>	
<i>Declaration on international economic co-operation (continued)</i>	<i>77</i>

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Republic.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 3

Declaration on international economic co-operation (E/3725, E/L.991) (continued)

1. Mr. PARSONS (Australia) introduced the draft resolution sponsored by his delegation and those of India, Jordan, Senegal and Yugoslavia (E/L.991). He said that the main factor in the present situation was the unfinished state of the draft declaration on international economic co-operation; some progress had been made in certain areas, but the Council would do better to postpone consideration of the substance of the matter until the Ad Hoc Working Group had finished its work and produced a final text. The draft resolution therefore confined itself to noting with appreciation the progress already made, extending the Working Group's mandate, and drawing the attention of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to certain paragraphs of the Working Group's report which were concerned with international trade.

2. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed satisfaction that the draft declaration had finally passed from the preparatory stage to that of practical discussion and drafting. The Soviet delegation, as the initiator of the project,^{1/} welcomed

the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/3725) and wished to thank the other members of the Group for the spirit of co-operation they had shown. The Working Group had approached its task in a manner fully consistent with the work of an international organization, and all decisions had been adopted unanimously without recourse to formal voting. The hopes expressed at the Council's thirty-third session had thus been vindicated; even some of the delegations which had initially doubted the need for a declaration on international economic co-operation had taken part in drafting its principles.

3. As the report showed, the Working Group had achieved a wide measure of agreement. Article 1 of the draft declaration had been approved unanimously, as had the principles which should govern the granting of assistance to the less-developed countries set forth in article 6; the legal foundations had thus been laid for international relations in that connexion. No less important was the principle, set forth in article 3, that economic relations among countries, including trade, should be founded on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in internal affairs; that article, too, had been approved unanimously. Article 2, based on proposals by Colombia, Brazil, India and Yugoslavia, had also proved acceptable to all members of the Group. Several of the articles had been modified to meet the proposals of various delegations. The results of the Group's work thus showed that it was possible for countries to reach agreement consistent both with the principles of the United Nations and with their own national interests.

4. Work on the declaration was particularly important in the light of the preparations for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. As the Head of the Soviet Government had observed, that Conference would be a forum where principles of trade could be established which would serve the interests of all countries without discrimination of any kind. The provisional agenda of the Conference included a special sub-item on the drafting of such principles.

5. The articles on which agreement had already been reached would presumably form the basis of the final text of the declaration, and the Working Group must now be given an opportunity to bring its work to a successful conclusion. His delegation did not doubt that further patient negotiation would result in agreement over such difficulties as yet remained.

6. One area of disagreement concerned the principles of peaceful coexistence and economic co-operation. But those principles were the only possible alternative to war, whether cold or hot, and indeed they had been reflected in joint resolutions and statements adopted at a whole series of international conferences, particularly those which concerned the developing countries of Africa and Asia.

^{1/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 12, 29 and 74, document A/4648, para. 48.

7. It was not enough merely to recognize those principles: all States must strive to transform the mere absence of war into active co-operation in all fields, above all, that of international economic relations. The latter was of paramount importance, for international trade, provided it developed with due regard for the fair international division of labour and the interests of all countries, could exert an enormous positive influence on the economic growth of the developing countries. At the same time, international economic relations served as a barometer by which changes in the international climate as a whole could be gauged, and could do much to create greater mutual confidence. Peaceful economic competition, the only alternative to war, would show which system was the more effective in promoting economic development.

8. It might be supposed that there was a contradiction between peaceful coexistence and economic competition, but there was none; on the contrary, economic competition would strengthen the peace by removing the threat of war and helping to improve levels of living. Unfortunately, there were still those who disliked the development of mutually advantageous international economic relations and sought pretexts for rejecting peaceful economic competition and peaceful coexistence. But all such obstacles could and must be swept aside; the overwhelming majority of countries wanted to see international economic co-operation develop for the advantage of all, and the United Nations must ensure that it did so. For the developing countries, that meant above all a rational and equitable international division of labour, and his delegation accordingly believed that the declaration should reflect principles guaranteeing the rights of those countries in their relations with the industrially developed States. Moreover, the drafting of principles relating to international trade for inclusion in the declaration would greatly assist the work of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

9. The adoption of a declaration would lay sound legal foundations for the development of international economic co-operation, and the strict observance of its principles would do much to dispel international distrust and to banish the cold war from international economic relations. His delegation therefore proposed that the Working Group should be given the time it needed to complete its work, whereupon it could submit an appropriate document to the Council. Meanwhile, he hoped the Council would approve the progress so far achieved by the Working Group. Since not all members of the Council had served on the Group, he hoped that the delegations concerned would also take the opportunity of expressing their views on the Group's work.

10. In view of the above considerations, his delegation would support the five-Power draft resolution (E/L.991).

11. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) agreed with the Soviet Union representative that the Ad Hoc Working Group had worked in a spirit of co-operation; unfortunately, however, it had reached agreement only on points which had for long been unanimously accepted, while on other matters it had simply agreed to disagree. He believed that the Group might be able to achieve further results, provided that it was reconvened after the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development became known.

12. He would support the five-Power draft resolution as it stood if a majority of the Council was in favour of that text, but he would prefer to see a number of changes made. The title should read "Question of a declaration on international economic co-operation", because the Working Group had not even decided that the statement of principles would necessarily take the form of a declaration. He appreciated that operative paragraph 2 was a compromise text, but it would be better omitted; the reason why the proposals mentioned in paragraphs 58-64 of the report of the Working Group (E/3725) had not been disposed of—to quote the heading prefixed to those paragraphs—was that the Group had decided to postpone consideration of them pending the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and it would only confuse the Preparatory Committee to draw its attention to them as though they represented conclusions of the Working Group. The word "Declaration" should be deleted from the third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, for the reason he had mentioned in connexion with the title, and also to bring the text into line with that of operative paragraph 3. In the latter, the words "the Working Group of twelve members nominated by the President" should be replaced by the words "the Ad Hoc Working Group", in order to make it clear that the mandate of the group as previously constituted was to be extended; he assumed that that was the intention of the sponsors, and it would be easier to achieve agreement if there was no change in the membership.

13. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) expressed appreciation of the efforts made by members of the Working Group and emphasized the vital need, in formulating any set of principles, to ensure the full support of all Member States by leaving no room for misunderstandings, whatever the final form in which the principles were incorporated. It was not surprising that the Working Group had been unable to reach agreement on all the difficult problems involved in the time available to it, and any attempt by the Council to study the matter in detail at its current session would not promote a solution. Consequently, his delegation fully supported the five-Power draft resolution, which he hoped would be unanimously adopted subject to any amendments needed to improve the text.

14. Mr. TETTAMANTI (Argentina) said that it seemed odd for the Council to take up the draft resolution without having first discussed the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group. If the Council really wanted to adopt a declaration on international economic co-operation, it should face squarely the points of disagreement which had arisen in the Working Group; it would then be in a position to give the Group the guidance it needed. The Council would not be justified in simply agreeing to disagree and turning the whole problem over to the Preparatory Committee, which was in any case already over-loaded. However, his delegation did not wish to go against what appeared to be the majority view and would therefore vote for the draft resolution, with grave reservations concerning operative paragraph 2.

15. Mr. DUPRAZ (France) agreed with the representative of Italy that any ambiguity as to the composition of the Working Group should be avoided in the draft resolution; the Council could scarcely note with appreciation the progress made by the Group and then proceed to change its membership.

16. Since it was proposed to draw the attention of the Preparatory Committee to certain paragraphs in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/3725) which did not reflect any agreement between the members of the Group, he thought it necessary to reiterate his delegation's attitude to the general lines of the Soviet Union proposal, as submitted to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session^{2/} and, in a revised form, to the Council at its thirty-third session. Article 1 (3) of the Charter referred to the efforts Member States were required to make in order to solve international problems of an economic character through international co-operation, but it left them free to meet those requirements unilaterally, through their national policies, or collectively, through their participation in the organizations concerned with economic co-operation. The most important factors were the spirit displayed by each Member State and a common concept of co-operation. The obligations assumed by States were clearly defined in international agreements, and any principles proclaimed by the United Nations must take account of existing treaties; it was for that reason that his delegation had warned the General Assembly and the Council of the dangers of any text which was too broad and therefore ambiguous. France had also repeatedly stated that agreement on a code of commercial practice was a prerequisite to the development of economic relations between those countries whose foreign trade was in the hands of monopolies and those which permitted a large measure of private enterprise; he noted that ECE had made some useful studies in that connexion.

17. The report of the Ad Hoc Working Group clearly indicated that the unanimity which must obtain if the declaration was to have the desired universality was lacking; indeed, there was disagreement even on definitions of the factors upon which domestic policy must be based. The text submitted by the Soviet Union made it practically impossible to discuss the item usefully at the current session, and the only course possible was to renew the mandate of the Working Group. Consequently, his delegation could agree to the five-Power draft resolution, on the assumption that the Preparatory Committee would understand that the proposals set out in the paragraphs referred to it had not been disposed of by the Group.

18. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) said that his delegation did not consider such a declaration appropriate, not because it failed to recognize the fundamental importance of economic co-operation in many countries, including Uruguay, but because the General Assembly and the Council itself had already adopted a whole series of resolutions and the draft submitted would merely weaken the principles already approved and complicate the process of interpreting and implementing those principles.

19. Moreover, since the idea of a declaration had first been advanced, it had been decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, one of the main purposes of which would undoubtedly be to study matters of vital importance for the developing countries. The fact must be faced that the Working Group had been unable to make further progress, not through lack of time, but because of the impossibility of drafting a declaration acceptable to all delegations. He saw no point, therefore, in instructing the Group to continue its work, especially since, even if a declaration of principles was even-

tually agreed upon, those countries most able to ensure its implementation had not yet shown any interest in the implementation of resolutions which were much less far-reaching but were still important for the developing countries. The Council would do far better, for example, if it took effective action to eliminate the discriminatory measures applied by many of the Contracting Parties to GATT, in flagrant violation of the provisions of that Agreement, and if it advanced the scheme already on foot to set up a compensatory fund to offset the unfavourable balance-of-payments situation of the primary producing countries caused by price fluctuations or the restriction of markets.

20. His delegation could not support the five-Power draft resolution because economic co-operation was of such importance to Uruguay that it could not support a text which made no provision at all even for the initial process of implementation. If one of the primary functions of the Conference was to be the approval of the paragraphs of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/3725) mentioned in operative paragraph 2, he greatly feared that the Conference would be a complete failure. Time was too short for the submission of an alternative draft resolution, but he trusted that his remarks would be borne in mind in the future work of the Council.

21. Mr. FINGER (United States of America) said that, in spite of its exertions and its co-operative spirit, the Ad Hoc Working Group had not achieved very encouraging results for it had been unable to agree on the really important issues. He agreed with the Uruguayan representative that the preparation of a draft declaration on international economic co-operation was not the most promising field of endeavour for the Council in the immediate future.

22. The present draft was less favourable to the under-developed countries than General Assembly resolutions 1515 (XV) and 1710 (XVI). It was apparent from paragraph 51 of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/3725) that principles already adopted unanimously by the Working Group of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund concerning assistance to developing countries were omitted. In particular, the text omitted the suggestions of the Yugoslav representative that due account should be taken of the balance-of-payments position and prospects of the developing countries in formulations of the terms on which aid was arranged, and of the Indian representative that assistance could also be given to support general development plans, where such plans existed, or to meet general development requirements. Such an omission seemed a retrograde step. The text of the declaration as it stood did not appear to further the work of the United Nations or to promote the welfare of the developing countries.

23. Disagreement in the Ad Hoc Working Group about the preamble had mainly concerned semantics. The United States representative had opposed the use of the expression "peaceful coexistence" because of its unfortunate connotations. He had preferred the term "peaceful and friendly relations" which was taken from Article 55 of the Charter and which, surely, all delegations could have agreed upon. The United States had had no objection to economic "competition" as such—in fact, rather favoured it—but some of the developing countries had felt that such a word was inappropriate when applied to relations between developed and developing countries, and the United States sympathized with their viewpoint.

^{2/} Ibid.

24. In any event, his delegation agreed with the Argentine, French and Uruguayan representatives that the Council had much more important topics to discuss. From the standpoint of benefits to developing countries, the draft declaration was less comprehensive than General Assembly resolution 1515 (XV), less useful than General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) and less helpful than the GATT ministerial declaration. Nevertheless, the United States would continue to co-operate in good faith in the preparation of the draft to the extent that it was possible to reach agreement.

25. His delegation had doubts about operative paragraph 2 of the five-Power draft resolution. It would prefer that all work on the draft declaration be stopped until the end of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. That Conference must concentrate on the specific problems of the developing countries. It must not waste time formulating principles that were already quite adequately expressed in other resolutions or trying to settle issues on which the Ad Hoc Working Group could not agree. After the conclusion of the Conference and on the assumption that it would lead to a deeper understanding, it might be worth-while to continue the preparation of the draft. At the moment, there were more important things to be done. The Council had already been told that, mainly as a result of the convening of the Conference, considerable pressure would be exerted on the Secretariat and that certain meetings—that of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Social Commission, for example—might have to be postponed. It would be extremely difficult for the United States to agree to such postponements while participating during the early part of 1964 in work which was of relatively marginal interest.

26. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) said his delegation had already pointed out at the Council's thirty-third session that it favoured international economic co-operation and that it welcomed the draft declaration on that subject. But the declaration must be realistic; it must concentrate on the problems of the developing countries. In fact, the main issue was trade between the developing and the industrialized countries. Although the Ad Hoc Working Group had displayed a spirit of co-operation, it had encountered serious difficulties and had not completed its work. Nevertheless, the draft it had prepared was a useful first step. If the same co-operation could be achieved at further sessions and if sterile arguments about the meaning of "peaceful coexistence" could be avoided, then a useful statement of principles might emerge.

27. His delegation attached special importance to operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution. The paragraphs of the report (E/3725) concerned with international trade should indeed be discussed in the wider forum of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The declaration should be a synthesis of established principles and should form a kind of charter of economic co-operation. The Ad Hoc Working Group should therefore be instructed to continue its work, as proposed in the draft resolution. The text had been the result of considerable negotiation and really concerned only a procedural matter. He hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

28. Mr. TETTAMANTI (Argentina) said he was optimistic about the possibility of preparing the declaration on international economic co-operation, although he was not certain exactly when it could be completed.

In any event, the work on it should continue in a spirit of co-operation and, as he had already suggested, should be concentrated on principles already agreed upon.

29. The PRESIDENT invited the observer from Afghanistan to address the Council.

30. Mr. TABIBI (Afghanistan) recalled that, when the draft declaration had first been submitted to the Council at its thirty-first session, Afghanistan, which had then been a member, had submitted an amendment^{3/} stressing the right of land-locked countries to free access to the sea and their entitlement to most favourable treatment as regards the use of ports and the full enjoyment of free transit. Afghanistan had submitted that amendment, which was in line with General Assembly resolution 1028 (XI) and many international treaties, as a representative not only of the under-developed countries but also of the land-locked countries which formed almost one sixth of the nations of the world. Without such an amendment, no declaration on international co-operation would be complete.

31. When the declaration and its amendments had been discussed at subsequent sessions of the Council (Afghanistan no longer being a member), new proposals had been submitted on the right of land-locked countries to free access to the sea, firstly, by the delegation of India^{4/} and, secondly, by the United States (E/AC.50/L.1). Annex IV of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/3725) contained a simplified version of the original Afghan amendment, but unfortunately several of its most important elements had been omitted. Following objections by the Indian and United States representatives, the provision concerning the right of land-locked States to most favourable treatment had been dropped, an omission that was contrary both to international law and modern practice.

32. In the Ad Hoc Working Group, some members had expressed doubts as to whether the right of free access to the sea had been recognized by international law. But the preamble of the Convention on the High Seas,^{5/} concluded at Geneva in 1958, recognized that right as one of the established principles of international law. Although the United States Government had ratified that Convention, the United States representative in the Ad Hoc Working Group had opposed the inclusion of the phrase "recognized by international law".

33. Actually, the right of transit of land-locked countries had been recognized by legal authorities from Hugo Grotius onwards. In modern times, it had been defended by Charles de Visscher, the former Belgian judge of the International Court of Justice, Charles Hyde, the contemporary United States jurist, and Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, the head of the United Kingdom delegation to the Conference on the Law of the Sea and at present Attorney-General in the United Kingdom. Yet, in spite of all those legal justifications, the expression "recognized by international law" had been left in parentheses in the draft declaration prepared by the Ad Hoc Working Group.

^{3/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/L.899.

^{4/} Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document E/L.942.

^{5/} United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Official Records, Vol. II, Plenary Meetings, Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.V.4, vol. II), pp. 135-139.

34. Since, in the Ad Hoc Working Group, there had been no member representing a land-locked country and since, except for Austria and Czechoslovakia, the Council was not composed solely of countries of transit—although France and the United Kingdom had close ties with land-locked countries of Africa—he would request the Council to reconsider its decision and accept the original amendment submitted by Afghanistan.^{3/} He would also request that paragraphs 54-57 of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/3724), dealing with land-locked countries, should be included among those paragraphs of the report that were to be considered by the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

35. Mr. FINGER (United States of America) pointed out that some of the remarks made by the observer from Afghanistan seemed to be based on a misunderstanding. Mr. Tabibi had suggested that, when the

Afghan amendment had been discussed in the Ad Hoc Working Group, two alternative texts had been submitted, one by India and one by the United States. In fact, there had been only one alternative text, that submitted by India, which the United States had supported. The United States Government viewed with sympathy the problems of the land-locked countries but felt that their interests had been adequately safeguarded by the Indian text. In the Ad Hoc Working Group, the United States delegation had been perfectly willing to accept the inclusion of the reference to international law in connexion with the rights of land-locked countries, provided a similar reference was made in connexion with the right of countries to dispose of their natural resources. That was in the interest of consistency. The most favourable treatment clause was a matter for negotiation between States rather than a principle of international law.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Thursday, 11 April 1963,
at 3.10 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 3:</i>	
<i>Declaration on international economic co-operation (continued)</i>	83

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Hungary, Israel, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Republic.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 3

Declaration on international economic co-operation
(E/3725, E/L.991) (continued)

1. The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objections, he would give the floor to observers wishing to speak.
2. Mr. SCHWEITZER (Chile) said his delegation had noted the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/3725) and was pleased with the progress made in the preparation of the draft declaration, which it was ready to accept as a whole. In particular, it whole-heartedly subscribed to article 8, which it considered fundamental.
3. The Working Group had sought to stress that one of the basic elements of international economic co-operation was the granting of facilities of access to the sea to land-locked countries, particularly if they were developing countries. It was only fair that such countries should participate in international life and international trade on an equal footing and that they should be able to export their products normally to world markets and to import without difficulty the goods they needed.
4. It was that principle which Chile had traditionally upheld and that it had applied to Bolivia. The Treaty

of 1904 allowed Bolivia, in perpetuity and without restrictions, the right of commercial transit to Chilean ports as well as the right to establish customs offices in those ports. That treaty had been supplemented by the Transit Convention of 1937, which guaranteed free transit of persons and goods through the territory and principal ports of Chile, at all times and without any restrictions as regards the quantity or category of the goods transported. Bolivia was also authorized to establish customs offices and warehouses and to conduct its trade operations with Bolivian personnel without any administrative or statistical control by Chile. Those measures had been further supplemented by the construction of a railway linking the Bolivian capital with the Chilean ports of Arica and Antofagasta and in 1957 by the building of a pipeline.

5. All those examples showed the importance which the Chilean delegation attached to article 8, which it would like to see approved in its present wording. The phrase "recognized by international law" could be deleted. That article quoted the Convention on the High Seas which, in article 3, paragraphs 1 and 2,^{1/} referred to existing "international conventions". The point concerning international law was therefore already adequately covered. The article might also include the text of the Afghan amendment.^{2/} The last preambular paragraph of the draft declaration failed to mention General Assembly resolution 1028 (XI) concerning land-locked countries, which was particularly important and which also explicitly referred to international law. That was an additional reason for deleting the reference to international law in article 8.

6. Paragraph 25 of the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries^{3/} recommended that transit facilities, including the use of ports, should be granted to land-locked countries. It was precisely those facilities that Chile granted to Bolivia and indeed they were one of the basic conditions of international economic co-operation, particularly in the case of the developing countries. When the Cairo Declaration had been submitted to the General Assembly, the Chilean delegation, as well as other delegations from the developing countries, had presented a draft resolution^{4/} seeking official United Nations endorsement of it.

7. His delegation therefore supported article 8 and had no comments to make on the first seven articles of the draft declaration.

8. Mr. DIEZ DE MEDINA (Bolivia) said that his country could make a useful contribution by providing an example of the way in which a misinterpretation of the law affected the aspirations of the developing

^{1/} United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Official Records, Vol. II, Plenary Meetings, Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.V.4, Vol. II), p. 136.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/L.899.

^{3/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 12, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 84, document A/5162.

^{4/} Ibid., document A/5344 and Add.1, paras. 7-11.

countries. In that respect, article 8 of the draft was of basic importance.

9. In 1950, the Bolivian Ambassador had proposed to the Chilean Government that negotiations should be started in order to solve Bolivia's problems regarding free access to the sea. Chile had accepted but it was clear from the statement by the Chilean observer that the idea had changed; Chile's position seemed to vary depending on whether he was addressing Bolivia or other countries.

10. Free transit was a temporary solution which was far from satisfactory. Bolivia remained cut off from the outside world and could not trade freely. Indeed, the free transit granted by Chile had never been really free and unrestricted. In 1932, Chile had objected to the passage of arms to Bolivia which had been at war then. In 1952, Chile had placed an embargo on certain Bolivian goods. In 1956, when Bolivia had sought to transport its petroleum to Chilean ports, it had had to submit to special formalities. Less than two months previously, shipments of imported flour had been transported mixed with tar. Goods exported by Bolivia had to pass through Chilean customs. The Chilean authorities delayed the solution of those problems as often as they could. All those examples showed clearly that Bolivia's free access to the sea was only a myth.

11. Mr. SCHWEITZER (Chile) deplored the fact that the question of the right of transit should serve as a pretext for attacks against his Government. The violence of the language used merely served to conceal the weakness of the Bolivian arguments. It should be recalled that Chile had been accused before the Organization of American States of economic aggression against Bolivia and that the accusation had been unanimously rejected.

12. There was a White Book which contained all the elements of the dispute and summed up the Bolivian claims. The Council was not competent to take up the matter. In its preamble, the Charter called upon States to respect international obligations, but Bolivia was trying to do the exact opposite.

13. It had been claimed that free transit was not enough. Mention had even been made of the tragic plight of land-locked countries. However, did not the examples of Switzerland, Austria and Czechoslovakia provide a categorical refutation of such an argument?

14. As for the episodes quoted by the Bolivian observer, it should be recalled that in 1932, during the Chaco War, Chile had been neutral and had been afraid to breach its neutrality by allowing weapons intended for Bolivia to be shipped through its territory. It had moreover revoked that decision and had thus incurred the displeasure of the Paraguayan Government. The 1952 embargo had been decided upon by the courts, which were independent of the Chilean Government, and again that decision had been subsequently reversed. The matter of the flour shipments concerned the railways and not the Government.

15. The Chilean Government was convinced that it was discharging its contractual obligations loyally and could not recognize the territorial claims of Bolivia.

16. Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia) said that in drafting the principles to govern international economic co-operation on terms of equality, due attention must be paid to respect for national sovereignty. For that reason, his delegation believed that a document defining such principles as precisely as possible was

not only useful, but necessary. It was true that the idea of co-operation was already expressed in the Charter and in some resolutions of the United Nations, as well as in many bilateral and international treaties and conventions, but account must be taken of the trend, since the time when that principle had been included in the Charter, to attribute more and more importance to it.

17. One of the fundamental factors shaping that trend was the economic position of the developing countries and the part those countries played in all aspects of international relations. Thus it was no longer sufficient to draw up a list of the international instruments in force; what was needed was a summing-up of the question and an indication of the general trend. That should form the basis of the proposed document; its form had already been defined by Council resolution 875 (XXXIII), and a declaration was the most appropriate form of presentation, since it would then be binding and a large number of countries could become contracting parties.

18. The Czechoslovak delegation was gratified by the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Working Group, which proved the possibility of drafting such a declaration despite the misgivings expressed by some.

19. The sponsors of the draft declaration had not confined themselves to an enunciation of long-established principles, but had taken into account such new aspects of the problem as the need for general and complete disarmament and its important economic consequences. There remained, of course, some points on which no agreement had been possible, and there were others, such as the problem of peaceful co-existence, which had been a cause of concern to some. The phrase "peaceful coexistence" was a statement of fact, namely, the existence, side by side, of different social systems; the mere recognition of that fact constituted an admission that a starting point could be found for improving international relations. If it was recognized that the ideas and methods of the cold war must be buried, it would then be possible to agree on how to define and describe the problem, and subsequently to resolve it.

20. Czechoslovakia had solved the problem of free access to the sea through its friendly relations with neighbouring countries, but it believed that the question should be defined more precisely in the draft declaration, in order to give full satisfaction to all the countries concerned.

21. The Czechoslovak delegation supported the five-Power draft resolution (E/L.991), particularly paragraph 2, and the more so because the Secretary-General, in paragraph 8 (i) of his report (E/3702), had pointed out that the definition of principles of international economic co-operation should be closely related to the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. His delegation also endorsed the decision to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

22. Mr. BAYONA (Colombia) recalled that, although his delegation had expressed some doubt as to the need for a declaration on international economic co-operation, it had later agreed to the idea because of the attitude of most delegations, and it had participated in the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group. The representative of Colombia in the Group had submitted a number of amendments to the draft declaration.

ration prepared by the Soviet Union delegation, one of which had been adopted.

23. The Colombian delegation agreed in principle with the draft resolution (E/L.991), and its only doubts related to operative paragraph 2, which would be more acceptable with the addition of the words: "without thereby expressing any opinion on them".

24. With reference to paragraph 3, he agreed with the Italian delegation that the words "of twelve members nominated by the President" might be deleted. It would also be desirable to refer to the Group by its correct name: "the Ad Hoc Working Group".

25. Mr. HIREMATH (India) did not feel that the Council was called upon to engage in a substantive debate on the complex problems raised by the Ad Hoc Working Group's report. In any event, such was not the intention of the draft resolution which his delegation had co-sponsored. The draft resolution left both the Working Group and the Council entirely free to consider those problems when the Group submitted a further report.

26. He feared, to judge from his statement at the 1255th meeting, that the observer from Afghanistan had misunderstood India's position on the principle of most-favoured-nation treatment. The misunderstanding seemed to be due to the fact that the summary record of the Working Group's meeting on 13 February had not been clear on the point. The Indian delegation had withdrawn its own amendment and had supported that of the Afghan delegation concerning access to the sea for land-locked countries and most favourable treatment, as derived from international law and from the 1958 Convention on the High Seas. The observer from Afghanistan must have misunderstood the position of the Indian delegation because of its criticisms of paragraph 3 of the Soviet Union's original draft,^{5/} which provided for the application of the most-favoured-nation principle in trade relations. The Indian delegation did not think that that principle was in the interest of the developing countries in every case; such countries were interested especially in certain facilities for their exports, and the most-favoured-nation clause could not cover such cases.

27. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) pointed out that his delegation had participated in the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group and was willing to do so again. The United Kingdom delegation's views on whether it was desirable to prepare a declaration of principles had already been stated. Despite the doubt it had expressed in the course of consultations on paragraph 2 of the draft resolution (E/L.991) before the Council—doubts which it still felt—it was prepared to vote in favour of the draft resolution if that was the will of the majority.

28. He felt a great deal of sympathy with the views contained in the statement by the Argentine representative that morning (1255th meeting), particularly with the suggestion that the Working Group should draw on all previous General Assembly and Council resolutions. A year ago, he would have agreed entirely with that statement. But the view expressed by the Argentine representative, which had been that of the United Kingdom delegation in 1962, had been rejected. The Working Group had, consequently, a rather limited task to perform, but had not been able to complete

it in three weeks' work. There had been, as other representatives had pointed out, fairly wide agreement on parts of the text, but on the sections relating to trade matters, not only had the Working Group not had time to discuss the existing texts, but it had generated about a dozen new texts of its own which were still to be considered. If the Working Group's mandate was to be renewed, it would be necessary to try not to overload it. That was the foundation of the United Kingdom delegation's dislike of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution. What would be the practical effects of transmitting to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development the many proposals which had been submitted to the Group? It might be useful for the Preparatory Committee to be kept informed of the Group's work, but it was important that it should appreciate the extreme complexity of the problems, particularly when it came to agreeing on articles relating to trade.

29. Although, therefore, the United Kingdom delegation was prepared to accept the draft resolution as it stood, that acceptance was based on the hope that there would not be a lot of proposals put before the Group. Neither the Preparatory Committee nor the Working Group could prejudice the results of the Conference, nor was it desirable or wise to establish principles that might not be found acceptable or universally applicable by the 110 members which would be taking part in the Conference. The Group's work could not therefore be completed until the results of the Conference itself were known.

30. As regards the matter of States not having access to the sea, which the observer from Afghanistan had mentioned earlier, the United Kingdom delegation took the view that while the application of the principle of most-favoured-nation treatment was widely recognized, the principle nevertheless derived from bilateral agreements.

31. His delegation supported the United States delegation's view concerning the impropriety of a reference to international law in connexion with access to the sea. To be logical, it must be understood that, if the Council decided to refer to international law in that context, it would have to do the same elsewhere. The misgivings felt by some delegations in the Ad Hoc Working Group had resulted in a text which was unbalanced, since it only mentioned international law in certain places.

32. He could not agree with the Soviet Union representative's view that—if he had understood correctly—the decisions taken by the Ad Hoc Working Group were to be regarded as legal principles. If the points at issue were perhaps already embodied in agreements having force of law or even embodied in widely accepted agreements, it might be possible to prepare a draft which would itself prove widely acceptable. But that was not the case. The draft text itself had not yet been agreed upon even within the Working Group. It would still have to be accepted by the Council as a whole and perhaps by another body after that, and no part of it could be taken as binding at the present stage.

33. Mr. CVOROVIC (Yugoslavia) considered that the Working Group's report (E/3725) presented the Council with the first positive and encouraging results achieved in the preparation of a document which would embody the fundamental principles governing international trade relations. Those results, of course, were neither

^{5/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 12, 29 and 74, document A/4648, para. 48.

complete nor definitive, since the Group, despite a quite considerable convergence of views, had not managed to reach agreement on certain points and had not had time to examine all the proposals relating to international trade.

34. It was for the Council to adopt an adequate procedure for the continuation of the work, and the definitive drafting of the declaration. However, new events had taken place, and would take place, which would have a certain influence on the conduct of future work and even on the character of the document in question. He was thinking in particular of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the work of the Preparatory Committee of that Conference. The importance of international trade problems had emerged clearly from the debates at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly and the first session of the Preparatory Committee. If they were to be resolved, the practical steps to be decided would have to be backed up by principles for their application. For that reason, his delegation believed that future work on the declaration must be linked, at least in part, with the work of the Preparatory Committee; moreover, item I (5) of the provisional agenda drafted at the Committee's first session (E/CONF.46/PC/L.11/Add.3) dealt with principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development. The aims of the draft resolution before the Council (E/L.991) reflected those ideas. They indicated the need to co-ordinate the future work of the various subsidiary organs of the Council, given the new events which had taken place since the creation of the Working Group.

35. He was entirely in agreement with the representative of Uruguay as to the urgent need to take practical steps to resolve the grave foreign trade problems of the developing countries. Statements of principle must of course be followed by practical steps. That was why the sponsors of the draft resolution proposed that plans for practical action should go forward simultaneously with the drafting of principles.

36. He could not quite see how the views of the Italian representative differed from those of the sponsors of the draft resolution. The Italian representative believed, as they did, that the drafting of the principles governing international economic and trade relations was connected with the work of the Preparatory Committee and of the Conference itself. The work of the Working Group was also of a preparatory nature, and could be carried on parallel to that of the Committee.

37. The sponsors accepted the changes in operative paragraphs 1 and 3 suggested by the Italian representative, *viz.* insertion of the words "Ad Hoc" in paragraph 1, deletion of the words "of twelve members nominated by the President" in paragraph 3, and insertion in that paragraph of the words "Ad Hoc". On the other hand, the sponsors could not accept the suggestion that the word "Declaration" in the third preambular paragraph be deleted and that the words "Question of a" be added to the title. It was not desirable to try to specify forthwith whether the document would be a resolution, a declaration or even a charter. That would depend on its final contents. Nevertheless, "Declaration" had been the usual term for some years now, and it corresponded to the title of the original draft by the Soviet Union delegation. It was also the term used in item 3 of the Council's agenda. It could not therefore be changed without prejudice to the final result of the work.

38. As to operative paragraph 2, the sponsors simply wished to draw attention to all parts of the report (E/3725) which concerned international trade, and in particular to paragraphs 58-64. Any member of the Preparatory Committee or of the Conference would naturally be free to raise any question he wished, and the content of those paragraphs could not be limited at the present stage.

39. With regard to the addition suggested by the Colombian representative, he pointed out that paragraph 2 simply invited the attention of the Preparatory Committee, and neither approved nor requested anything.

40. In conclusion, he emphasized that the developing countries were above all concerned to accelerate their economic growth and to secure for themselves an equitable place in the world economy. Their own efforts were not enough; they needed international collaboration. That was what they expected from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as indeed from any other international action.

41. Mr. TELL (Jordan) fully endorsed the remarks of the Indian and Yugoslav representatives on the draft resolution. He had been surprised at the reaction of certain representatives, and particularly of the United States representative who thought that discussion of such a resolution was a secondary matter. On that principle, the same could be said of all the discussions, in the Council or anywhere else. But it was well to remember that study of the most important problems had begun with secondary questions.

42. He saw no point in delaying discussion of the question until the Preparatory Committee had finished its work. The Council was bound by its decisions and must decide with regard to the draft resolution before it, which was purely procedural in nature.

43. Mr. ATTOLICO (Italy) informed the sponsors of the draft resolution that his delegation did not insist on the changes it had suggested, and thanked them for having accepted certain of them.

44. His delegation had considered that some formula should be found, for the title of the draft and for the last preambular paragraph, which would clearly indicate that an attempt was being made to draft a document which it was not yet known whether it would be a declaration, a resolution or some other instrument. As to operative paragraph 2, his delegation did not believe that the Working Group's report marked any progress so far as the principles of international trade were concerned. It therefore seemed excessive to draw the attention of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to an unfinished piece of work which left much to be desired. It must however be hoped that the Conference would yield more positive results and would have a favourable effect on the trade of the developing countries.

45. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) believed that the Council must continue the work which it had been carrying on for several sessions. Likewise, having entrusted consideration of the draft resolution and the amendments to an Ad Hoc Working Group, it must follow the latter's judgement and allow it to continue its work. Although the Working Group had not had time to decide the articles on international trade and the role of the United Nations and its organs in inter-

national economic co-operation, he considered that the Preparatory Committee should take cognizance of all the problems which had arisen and all the proposals which had been put forward; it would even be desirable for the Committee to prepare a report on the Working Group's document. His delegation did not therefore believe that operative paragraph 2 should be deleted, and was ready to support the draft resolution as a whole.

46. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) recalled that, two years previously, at the Council's thirty-first session (1143rd meeting), his delegation had stressed the importance of having a declaration on international economic co-operation. Since then an event of capital importance had occurred: the economic organs of the United Nations had begun to concentrate mainly on action in practical fields, instead of confining themselves to general concepts. The organization of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was bound up with this new approach to their role. It followed that, although the declaration on international economic co-operation had not declined in importance, it should be considered first and foremost in the context of that evolution and of the fact that that Conference would be held. However, the Preparatory Committee of the Conference would have a number of practical problems to deal with, and its agenda should not be unduly cumbered with general problems. For example, it would be pointless to devote general consideration to the application of the most-favoured-nation clause, since that clause was not always the most desirable one as far as the developing countries were concerned. A general discussion would therefore prove much more useful once the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had taken place and had laid down concrete foundations. Accordingly, for the time being it would be best to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group and to refrain from embarking on lengthy discussions of matters that were in any case already on the agenda of the Preparatory Committee. Since the Working Group had already dealt with those questions, it would of course be useful for the Preparatory Committee to be acquainted with the result of the Group's work, and for that reason his delegation was willing to support the five-Power draft resolution (E/L.991) as it stood.

47. Mr. ANJARIA (India) considered that, since the Yugoslav representative had already made all the comments which were called for, it merely remained to take a vote—as the representative of Jordan had already pointed out—on the draft resolution. His delegation simply wished to recall that the wording of the text was the result of numerous compromises and that, whatever the items with regard to which some delegations still felt hesitant might be, it was necessary, in the interests of international economic co-operation, that the draft resolution should be adopted.

48. The Indian delegation had itself wondered whether the word "declaration" was appropriate; but, like the Yugoslav representative, it felt that, since the question did not have to be settled there and then, the best way to avoid prejudging the outcome was to keep to the current wording, which was traditional. Nevertheless, in order to meet the wishes of the Italian delegation, the sponsors of the draft resolution were willing to amend the title so that it read: "Question of a declaration on international economic co-operation". But the word "declaration" could not be altered where it appeared in the text of the draft resolution itself.

49. The wording which the Colombian delegation had suggested for addition to operative paragraph 2 seemed superfluous, since the purpose of that paragraph was simply to draw the Committee's attention to certain texts, without thereby implying any particular judgement or attitude. The draft resolution was intended merely to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group in order to enable the Council, at its thirty-sixth session, to take the practical decisions that it had hitherto been prevented from taking owing to the complex nature of the problem. The Indian delegation urged all representatives to support the draft resolution as it stood.

50. Mr. VIAUD (France) recalled that at the 1255th meeting, the French representative had stated that the five-Power draft resolution (E/L.991) seemed to him to be generally acceptable, although he was not entirely satisfied with the wording of operative paragraph 2. Since then, several delegations had made various statements which showed that they did not all interpret that paragraph in the same way. His delegation for its part felt that, given the absence of any conclusions on the part of the Ad Hoc Working Group with respect to paragraphs 58-64 of its report (E/3725), the fact of drawing the attention of the Preparatory Committee to those points certainly did not imply that the Council was thereby giving an additional directive to the Preparatory Committee, or that it in any way shared any of the views expressed in those paragraphs. In those circumstances, the scope of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution would be very limited, and its adoption within the framework of the vote on the draft resolution as a whole would represent simply a procedural decision. On the other hand, if a separate vote was taken on that paragraph, the result would be to lend the latter a special significance to which, whatever it might be, the French delegation did not wish to subscribe. Accordingly, if a separate vote were taken on the paragraph in question, his delegation would abstain.

51. Mr. TELL (Jordan) said that he unreservedly shared the views expressed at the 1255th meeting by the observer from Afghanistan, and hoped that the statement of the latter would be published in extenso.

52. The PRESIDENT recalled that it was not the usual practice to publish in extenso the texts of statements made by Council representatives; the meetings of the Council were recorded in summary form. However, the Afghan delegation might wish to have the text of the statement in question distributed to the members of the Council.

53. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) expressed surprise that it should be so difficult to have the text of the statement published in extenso as a separate document, since such a procedure was quite usual in various United Nations bodies.

54. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) recalled that the organs responsible for the Organization's financial policy had taken a number of decisions to the effect that the debates in several United Nations bodies, including the Economic and Social Council, should be recorded in summary records. Nevertheless, if the Council so decided, the full text of the statement of the observer from Afghanistan could be distributed when the Afghan delegation had supplied the Secretariat with the requisite number of copies.

55. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) agreed with the representative of Jordan in thinking that the statement of the Afghan observer should be reproduced in extenso, either in the summary record of the meeting or as a memorandum.

56. Mr. FINGER (United States of America) also preferred that the statements made by the Afghan observer at the previous meeting should be included in extenso in the summary record. Perhaps the Afghan observer might circulate the text of his statement, but with the correction of certain inaccuracies of detail to which the United States and Indian delegations had already drawn attention.

57. Mr. TABIBI (Afghanistan) thanked the delegations which had shown an interest in the statement he had made at the previous meeting. While quite aware of the Organization's financial difficulties, he shared the view of the Ethiopian delegation that each organ of the United Nations could decide to publish in extenso any statement of particular interest to it. The statement in question had been made on behalf, not only of Afghanistan, but of all land-locked States, and if it were issued as a separate document it could more readily be made available to the members of the Working Group and the Preparatory Committee. His delegation would, therefore, gladly furnish the text of that statement to the Secretariat for publication in whatever form the Secretariat judged most appropriate. The statements of the representatives of India and of the United States of America which had been cited in the statement in question were in accord with the wording of the summary records and therefore could not be changed.

58. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal), without wishing to prejudge his Government's position as to the substance of the problem of the access of land-locked States to the sea, would like to express his delegation's complete understanding of the views stated by the Afghan observer. Moreover, Senegal traditionally held very liberal views on that subject, since the port of Dakar had always been available to several African States. He joined the previous speakers in requesting that the statement made by the Afghan observer should be published in extenso in so far as the resources of the Secretariat permitted.

59. The PRESIDENT suggested that the statement made at the 1255th meeting by the observer from Afghanistan should be reproduced as fully as possible in the summary record of the meeting.

It was so decided.

60. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) noted that the sponsors of the draft resolution had accepted the following amendments: The title of the draft resolution now read: "Question of a declaration on international economic co-operation". The term "Ad Hoc" was added in operative paragraphs 1 and 3, before "Working Group". In paragraph 3, the words "of twelve members nominated by the President" were deleted.

61. The PRESIDENT announced that the Argentine representative had requested that a separate vote be taken on operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution.

62. Mr. PARSONS (Australia) did not oppose that request but would have preferred it had such a request not been made. The wording of the draft resolution was the result of delicate compromise in which many delegations had made concessions in a spirit of con-

ciliation. It would be preferable to consider the draft resolution as a whole rather than to look at its various parts separately. His delegation would vote for paragraph 2, but would hope that the vote would be interpreted as acceptance of the draft resolution as a whole, rather than for just one part of it, as he thought it undesirable to isolate certain parts of the text for separate consideration.

63. Mr. TETTAMANTI (Argentina), while fully understanding the standpoint of the Australian representative, regretted that he could not accede to the Australian request, since paragraph 2 was unacceptable to the Argentine delegation.

64. The PRESIDENT put to the vote, first, paragraph 2 of the five-Power draft resolution (E/L.991) and then the draft resolution as a whole, as amended.

Paragraph 2 of the draft resolution was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

65. Mr. FINGER (United States of America), speaking in explanation of vote, said he had voted for the draft resolution on two understandings: first, that the purpose of paragraph 2 was merely to inform the Preparatory Committee of the existence of the Ad Hoc Working Group and of paragraphs 58-64 of its report, and not to require any action on those paragraphs; secondly, that the scheduling of the Working Group's next session would depend on the relative priority that the Council, at its July or December sessions, might attach to the Group's assignment as compared to the work of other bodies, such as the Social Commission or the Commission on Human Rights. He had abstained from the vote on paragraph 2 because he simply felt that it was pointless to devote a special paragraph of the draft resolution to drawing the attention of the Preparatory Committee to certain already existing texts. Commenting next on paragraph 3, he said that his delegation was prepared to give its full support to the Working Group, provided that the work of the Group did not interfere with that of the Council or other more important organs. His delegation was gratified that all representatives had stressed the need for the Preparatory Committee to apply itself essentially to practical questions. The United States believed that it would be best for the Working Group to resume its sessions after the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It reserved the right to reconsider the scheduling of the Working Group when the Council reviewed all the activities of its subsidiary organs with a view to reducing the number of meetings in 1964.

66. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay), in explanation of vote, stated that his delegation had had to abstain because it felt that international economic co-operation was a vital necessity for all countries, and particularly for the developing countries. The text of the draft resolution just approved could only weaken already accepted principles and complicate their practical application. In view of the considerable gap existing between declarations of principle and their actual application, it would have been much more useful if the Council had taken a number of practical decisions.

67. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed his satisfaction at the results of the vote. He attached all due importance to paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, for the Preparatory

Committee should concern itself with the problems of international economic co-operation and could with advantage profit from the work already done by the Working Group. His delegation could not understand the objections which some representatives had raised to that paragraph.

68. Mr. BROWN (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) said that, in order to expedite the work

of the Council, he would refrain from making the statement which he had asked permission to make on that item of the agenda.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Monday, 15 April 1963,
at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 3:</i>	
<i>Declaration on international economic co-operation (concluded)</i>	<i>91</i>
<i>Agenda item 24:</i>	
<i>Fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i>	<i>92</i>

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Albania, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Denmark, Indonesia, Netherlands, Philippines, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 3

Declaration on international economic co-operation
(E/3725, E/L.991) (concluded)

1. Mr. CONNELLY (World Federation of Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that the World Federation of Trade Unions felt such concern at the gaps in world economic co-operation that in January 1963 its Executive Committee had decided upon a series of measures designed to mobilize working class opinion in favour of an improvement of international co-operation in economic and trade matters. It was quite natural, therefore, that the World Federation should unreservedly support the draft declaration on international economic co-operation, a document which was rendered all the more necessary by the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

2. He was pleased to note the trend towards unanimity that was apparent from the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/3725). He agreed with those who were not satisfied merely to consolidate the results thus far achieved but who wished to move ahead by formulating principles that would contribute to a solution of the most pressing world economic problems. As an organization in consultative status directly representing millions of workers, the World Federation particularly appreciated the second preambular paragraph of the draft declaration, which stated that "the principal objectives of the United

Nations include the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development". The World Federation favoured the inclusion, in the declaration, of the proposed fourth preambular paragraph relating to the development of co-operation between countries with different social systems, a paragraph on which unanimity had not been reached because of minor difficulties of wording. The World Federation warmly endorsed article 2 of the draft declaration, which provided that international co-operation should aim in particular at the achievement of accelerated and self-sustaining economic growth of developing countries and the elimination of the gap between their economies and those of the developed countries. Nevertheless—as neo-colonialism and attempts at economic domination were things of the present, not of the past—the World Federation would like to see restored to the text the phrase calling for the abolition of all forms of economic dependence. In view of the experience of many developing countries, especially in Latin America, the World Federation attached great importance to the principles stated in article 3, particularly the principle of non-interference in internal affairs. It also regarded as basic the provision in article 6 that aid to under-developed countries should involve no unacceptable or imposed conditions; it further believed that part of the resources which might become available as a result of disarmament should be devoted to assistance to developing countries. The World Federation considered it essential, in order to avoid the advent of a new economic colonialism, to include in the declaration a clear statement of the idea, expressed in paragraph 52 of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/3725), that the provision of foreign capital should not be accompanied by conditions which were against the interests of the recipient States and should not be used by the capital exporters for the extraction of excessive profits or for the monopolization of particular branches of industry and trade in developing countries.

3. Regarding the texts submitted to the Working Group but not considered for lack of time (paras. 58-65 of its report, E/3725), the World Federation attached great value to the proposals in group III, as it held that the expansion of markets for the sale of the less developed countries' products and the elimination of sudden fluctuations in raw-material prices constituted important prerequisites for developing international trade and could contribute importantly to the growth of the world economy and to the economic development of less developed countries, thus raising their levels of living. The proposals concerning international trade assembled in groups I and IV were also extremely valuable, as it was necessary to seek to facilitate the progressive growth of trade relations among countries through the creation of favourable conditions for that purpose, in particular through the successive removal of obstacles, discrimination and discriminatory restrictions or unfair practices in international trade. The objective of regional, sub-regional or preferential

groupings should be to promote economic relations not only within the region but also with the rest of the world. It was clear from the conclusions of an international conference of trade unions held at Leipzig in 1962 under the auspices of the World Federation of Trade Unions that the monopolies, while fighting over world markets, were also trying to organize themselves against the socialist countries, to perpetuate colonial and semi-colonial domination, to strengthen the economic basis of military pacts, and to intensify the exploitation of workers and stifle their organizations. That was why it was important to create the favourable conditions referred to in the Soviet Union amendments (E/AC.50/L.6) to the draft declaration.

AGENDA ITEM 24

Fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (E/3737 and Add.1, E/L.994)

4. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the Council to the Secretary-General's note (E/3737) which contained an extract from the report of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/3743). In that part of its report, the Commission recommended the adoption of a draft resolution relating to the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which was annexed a series of suggestions and recommendations regarding the celebration of the anniversary.

5. Mr. ALVAREZ OLLONIEGO (Uruguay) said that his delegation attached the greatest importance to the question of celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for it would be an opportunity to remind the whole world that all the activities of the United Nations were based ultimately on human beings. He felt that the added emphasis which respect for human rights would receive on that occasion would amply justify the expense which, according to the statement of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General (E/3737/Add.1), the Organization would incur. The Uruguayan delegation, which had had the pleasure of participating in the work of the Special Committee, accepted the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights, as set forth in its report (see E/3743, chap. XIII, draft resolution IV), as well as the statement of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General. He hoped that the United Nations would not rest on its laurels in that field, and that one day it would be able to bring the Universal Declaration of Human Rights into line with the ideals of justice and morality by which all men were inspired. While he could understand that certain countries or certain regions wished to emphasize particular rights, he felt that a balance should be held between all rights, large or small. The Uruguayan delegation had been glad to find its preoccupations echoed in the remarkable encyclical *Pacem in terris* recently issued by His Holiness Pope John XXIII, according to which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948 was a step towards the legal and political organization of a world community aiming to preserve the freedom and dignity of all men. The fact that the encyclical was addressed to all men of goodwill gave it added significance.

6. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) congratulated the Special Committee, the Commission on Human Rights and the United Nations Secretariat on their useful recommendations. Human rights would be respected only in

so far as they were known, and it was therefore essential that all people should be conscious not only of their rights but also of their obligations. The Japanese Government considered that respect for human rights was one of the most important principles of the United Nations Charter and it was prepared to do its utmost, within the framework of its national legislation and to the extent of its resources, to ensure the success of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration. The Japanese delegation supported in principle the draft resolution put forward by the Commission on Human Rights (see E/3743, chap. XIII, draft resolution IV), but it would welcome any suggestion for reducing the cost.

Mr. Walker (Australia), First Vice-President, took the Chair.

7. Mr. ATTLEE (United Kingdom) said that his Government had been one of those which had sought to build in the field of human rights a single structure which, when completed, would include the Universal Declaration, as an expression of aspirations and aims, and also the Covenants translating those ideals into specific legal obligations. He believed that the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights had marked an important stage in the history of mankind; the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration should be another point from which the world could go forward towards a better, juster and freer future. The Economic and Social Council had been asked to give speedy approval to the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights so that the necessary preparations could be started without delay. The United Kingdom delegation was ready to support the draft resolution of the Commission on Human Rights, on the understanding that its vote was not in any way to be regarded as prejudging the opinion which the Secretary-General intended to seek from the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in connexion with the appropriations that would be needed. The Government and people of the United Kingdom were well aware of the importance of the anniversary and in principle supported the plans which had been prepared for the occasion. He heartily endorsed the Uruguayan representative's remarks to the effect that the balance between the rights set forth in the Declaration should not be destroyed, and he hoped that no one would insist on matters which were not directly related to it. He trusted that the non-governmental organizations would take advantage of the opportunity to intensify their defence of those fundamental human rights without which life lost all meaning.

8. Mr. JEANNEL (France) thought that the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights should be treated with special consideration and great sympathy, in view of the fundamental nature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The French delegation was proud of Professor Cassin's contribution to the drafting of the Declaration, whose universal principles were also inherent in the French language and in France's heritage. It was therefore natural and legitimate for France to take an interest not only in celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but also in ensuring that the French text of the Declaration appeared on the commemorative plaque which was envisaged.

9. Mr. ANJARIA (India) said his delegation was happy that there had been presented to the Council the well-conceived and balanced programme prepared

by the Special Committee, as well as draft resolution IV, in the report of the Commission on Human Rights (see E/3743, chap. XIII), of which India was one of the sponsors. The Indian Government took a very keen interest in the problem of keeping ever before the United Nations, and especially before the newly independent countries, those ideals of political, religious, personal and economic freedom which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights represented. That problem was more topical than ever, now that it was the great task of the United Nations Development Decade to lay new and constructive foundations for relations between the developing and the developed countries and to bring the benefits of science and technology to two thirds of the world. The Indian delegation was sure that the reaffirmation of those fundamental principles would have a favourable influence in that respect.

10. So far as the financial implications of the programme were concerned (E/3737/Add.1), the Indian delegation, though not forgetting the many calls upon the limited resources of the United Nations, felt the celebration of the anniversary to be more important than any routine matter; it therefore did not regard the expenditure envisaged as excessive. Nevertheless, it shared the desire of other delegations to keep expenses as low as possible.

11. With regard to the proposed commemorative plaque, the Indian delegation thought that, if put up at Headquarters, it need only bear the text of the Declaration in English, since most visitors knew that language. On the other hand, if it was to be put up at the European Office, at Geneva, it should certainly carry the text in both English and French. The question of the cost would have to be examined by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

12. The Indian delegation hoped that the ceremonies commemorating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights would be a complete success and that the reaffirmation of the fundamental values contained in that document would restore courage, hope and confidence to mankind, a part of which was still struggling to attain independence and economic freedom.

13. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation attached great importance to the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. That document was a symbol of the historic victories won by the peoples in that field, and pointed the way for those peoples who did not as yet possess them to acquire them in their turn.

14. It should be stressed that the struggle for human rights was not isolated from the other events taking place in the present-day world, and that it had many facets and many nuances. For example, the direct connexion between human rights and the elimination of colonialism and of all types of racial discrimination could not be ignored. That was why the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration should be marked by specific measures and manifestations aimed at the final elimination of all attacks on the fundamental rights and freedoms of man.

15. During the discussion of that question at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, some African and certain socialist countries had urged that 1963, which marked the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, should coincide with the final disappearance of colonialism. That

important proposal appeared, in an amended form, in the preamble to resolution 1775 (XVII) adopted by the General Assembly; but unfortunately it had not been supported by all delegations, some of which wished to see colonialism subsist as a dominant system in international relations. There could be no doubt, however, that life would affirm its rights and that colonialism would crumble beneath the blows of the national liberation movements.

16. The delegation of the Soviet Union felt that the Organization could not be satisfied with purely formal demonstrations, and turn a blind eye to such gross violations of human rights as those taking place, for example, in South Africa and in the Portuguese colonies. For that reason, his delegation could not declare itself altogether satisfied with the work of the Special Committee and the Commission on Human Rights, whose recommendations, when all was said and done, proposed measures that were only for show. He recalled that the Soviet delegation, in both those bodies, had proposed that special stress be laid on the need to ensure the speediest possible implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, so that 1963 should mark the end of colonialism. It had also proposed that the plans for celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration should make provisions for action against racial discrimination and against new manifestations of fascist ideology. Unfortunately, although supported by certain African and Asian countries, those proposals had not been acceptable to all delegations.

17. The Soviet delegation would nevertheless support the programme proposed for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which would undoubtedly influence a large sector of public opinion. It reserved the right to speak again at a later stage in connexion with the statement of financial implications submitted to the Council.

18. Mr. WEIDINGER (Austria) said that his delegation was prepared to support all measures designed to foster interest in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It fully endorsed the principles stated in the reports of the Special Committee (ST/SG/AC.4/6) and of the Commission on Human Rights (E/3743) with regard to the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration, and was thus prepared to support the draft resolution of the Commission on Human Rights. It considered, however, that when the various proposals were put into effect, the expense involved should be kept to a minimum. The Austrian delegation also approved the recommendations addressed to Governments, as set forth in paragraph 5, section II (National Governments) of the annex of the draft resolution.

19. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that his delegation, which had taken part in the work of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Special Committee, approved in principle all the proposals made in the reports of those two bodies. The Italian representative on those bodies had been anxious that the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should open up new prospects for the future and had therefore taken steps to ensure that the draft resolution recalled the recommendations that Governments should expedite the ratification of the international conventions designed to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. To that end, the

representative had proposed an amendment (E/CN.4/L.643) which the Commission on Human Rights had adopted unanimously.

20. With regard to the installation of a commemorative plaque, the Italian delegation, unlike the representative of India, considered that the proposed commemorative plaque should bear the text of the Declaration in both English and French and should be installed either at Headquarters, in New York, or in the European Office, at Geneva. The significance of the plaque was such that making it easy for visitors to read was a minor consideration.

21. As to wall-sheets on the Declaration, the number of wall-sheets to be printed in each language should be determined in relation to the number of people using the language.

22. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) recalled the tributes paid to Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt by several speakers at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly (1168th plenary meeting); perhaps no other person had been more closely associated with the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. That was sufficient to show how proud the United States Government and people were of the Declaration, and they yielded to no one in the interest they bore in it and desire to see its fifteenth anniversary suitably celebrated.

23. His delegation greatly appreciated the work and recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Special Committee, of which a member of the United States delegation had been Chairman.

24. General Assembly resolution 1775 (XVII) requested the Secretary-General to prepare suggestions as to forms which the celebration might take and as to information materials which would be useful at the national and local levels. Those activities need not necessarily be limited to 1963, but should be continued in the future. That comment had a particular bearing on the financial aspect of the matter. The \$31,000 appropriated for the celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration was not a large sum, but the accumulation of such relatively modest sums—all destined to serve very worthy causes—was just the way to aggravate the Organization's financial difficulties. Moreover, it was doubtful whether that sum would be sufficient to achieve the aim set by the Commission on Human Rights.

25. As to the commemorative plaque, his delegation inclined, like some others, to the view that it should bear the text of the Declaration, not in English only, but in all the official languages. It would even be desirable, as a graphic illustration of the universal application of the Declaration, to hold if possible an exhibition at which the text could be read in all languages; a bronze plaque would be expensive, and consideration might be given to other possibilities. For example, the text could be reproduced in several languages, and at less cost, in a hand-illuminated parchment. He hoped the Secretary-General would bear those possibilities in mind.

26. With regard to the other suggestions made in paragraph 3, section I (International organizations) of the annex to the draft resolution, his delegation considered it desirable, but not essential, that the pamphlet and handbook should be published in 1963. Those activities seemed to fall in the second category established by the General Assembly, and the expenditure they entailed could be absorbed in the regular

budget if they were spread out over a number of years. The wall-sheets would cost only some \$350 per language, and that sum could be borne by Governments.

27. With those considerations in mind, his delegation had submitted several amendments (E/L.994) to the draft resolution of the Commission on Human Rights.

28. All the other recommendations set forth in the annex to the draft resolution were excellent and had no financial implications for the United Nations.

29. Mr. PARSONS (Australia) congratulated the Commission on Human Rights and the Special Committee on their excellent work. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was a basic document which should be disseminated as widely as possible.

30. He took it that the organization of a concert and the issue of stamps would be profitable operations and would entail no additional expenditure.

31. The installation of a plaque inscribed with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was certainly not the best way to make that text known, and should not be considered until other means of dissemination had been studied in more detail.

32. The suggestion that Governments should take a greater share in certain parts of the programme, such as the publication of wall-sheets, was very timely, particularly since the wall-sheets in question would have to be adapted to the traditions and special features of each country.

33. His delegation supported the draft resolution, with the United States representative's amendments.

34. Mr. HUMPHREY (Secretariat) said that the concert mentioned by the Australian representative was not a profit-making operation and that an appropriation for the expenditure involved was included in the budget.

35. Mr. GARCIA DEL SOLAR (Argentina) said that his delegation was prepared to approve the expenditure proposed if that met with the general consent of members of the Council. It also approved, subject to the same qualifications, the expenditure entailed by the commemorative plaque; however, it would be unfair not to inscribe the text of the Universal Declaration in Spanish, if only because Spanish-speaking visitors formed one of the largest groups. On the other hand, his delegation agreed with the United States and Australian representatives that the plaque was not absolutely necessary. It supported the United States amendments.

36. Mr. BAYONA (Colombia) considered it preferable to delete the passage concerning the commemorative plaque. In any event, it was possible that, later on, some Governments might wish to present gift plaques engraved in the languages of their countries.

37. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) said that his delegation would accept the draft resolution of the Commission on Human Rights as well as the suggestions and recommendations set forth in the annex to that draft resolution. It supported the United States representative's amendments (E/L.994) and the suggestion that the French text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be engraved on the plaque; the Declaration was of great importance to the peoples of Africa and a valuable example to those who, like Portugal and South Africa, still pursued a policy of oppression and colonialism.

38. Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia) regretted that the suggestions and recommendations had concentrated

mainly on the commemorative aspect of the anniversary, instead of stressing certain topical problems such as colonialism, racial discrimination and the dangers of nuclear war, which were all obstacles to the promotion of human rights.

39. His delegation was prepared to support the suggestions which had so far been submitted to the Council.

40. Mr. TELL (Jordan) observed that the best way of ensuring that the Universal Declaration reached a large public was to bring out pamphlets and folders which would be read by more people than the proposed tablet. His delegation supported the United States amendment.

41. Mr. MELOVSKI (Yugoslavia) recalled that, when his delegation had voted for General Assembly resolution 1775 (XVII), it had thought that the ceremonies would not only be a mere review of past events but would also emphasize what still remained to be done for the future promotion of human rights.

42. His delegation would fall in with the Council's final decision concerning some suggested modifications of the programme of ceremonies.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Monday, 15 April 1963,
at 3 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 24:</i>	
<i>Fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (concluded)</i>	97
<i>Inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session.</i>	98
<i>Agenda item 25:</i>	
<i>Advisory services in the field of human rights.</i>	98
<i>Agenda item 9:</i>	
<i>Transport development (concluded) (resumed from the 1252nd meeting).</i>	98
<i>Agenda item 19:</i>	
<i>Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items</i>	
<i>Adoption of the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session</i>	98
<i>Arrangement of business for the thirty-sixth session</i>	99

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Indonesia, Israel, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Walker (Australia), First Vice-President, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 24

Fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (E/3737 and Add.1, E/L.994) (concluded)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to address the Council.

2. Mr. AGUIRRE (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) recalled that the Special Committee

appointed by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 1775 (XVII) had recommended that Governments consider the proclamation on Human Rights Day of an amnesty covering political or other prisoners. The Commission on Human Rights had endorsed that recommendation, which appeared in paragraph 5 (e) of the annex to its draft resolution (see E/3743, chap. XIII, draft resolution IV). Such practical action by Governments would make the fifteenth anniversary a real cause for celebration. At the same time, every effort must be made to attain the full exercise of fundamental freedoms in all countries. Although much had been done to combat colonialism and fascism throughout the world, new forms of those phenomena were still apparent and peoples were still being prevented from exercising their free will. Not until all restrictions on human liberty were removed and all political prisoners released would it be possible to celebrate Human Rights Day in a satisfactory manner.

3. Mr. JEANNEL (France) said that his delegation shared the concern expressed by other representatives about the financial implications of the measures suggested for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration. However, financial arguments should not outweigh moral ones. Since the first Declaration of the Rights of Man had been elaborated by the French Revolution and had been drawn up in French, and since the text on which the United Nations had worked in order to establish the Universal Declaration had also been drawn up in French and by French experts, it was only right that the inscription on the plaque to be placed at Headquarters should also be in French, even if it was decided that only one language should be used. The arguments put forward in favour of using the language of the country where the plaque was situated were unconvincing.

4. Mr. TELL (Jordan) proposed that the whole idea of the plaque should be dropped. The Council would thus be spared a lengthy debate on where it should be put and on the language to be used. It would be far better if the plaque were visualized in the minds of individuals all over the world in any language they chose. He suggested that part II of the United States amendments (E/L.994) should be withdrawn and that the phrase "except for paragraph 3 (b)" should be added at the end of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended by the Commission on Human Rights.

5. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) supported the Jordanian proposal and withdrew part II of his amendments. He suggested, however, that paragraph 3 (b) should be omitted from the annex to the draft resolution, that the other sub-paragraphs should be relettered and that paragraph 2 of the draft resolution should read:

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary preparations for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration as set out in the annex to the present resolution, substan-

tially in accordance with the plan contained in the report of the Special Committee (ST/SG/AC.4/6) and incorporating the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights".

6. Mr. TELL (Jordan) accepted that proposal.

7. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution of the Commission on Human Rights contained in the report of the Commission (see E/3743, chap. XIII, draft resolution IV), as modified by the United States amendments.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session (E/3744)

8. The PRESIDENT proposed to include in the agenda of the current session the question entitled "Advisory services in the field of human rights". The question would be included in the agenda as item 25.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 25

Advisory services in the field of human rights (E/3744)

9. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the note by the Secretary-General (E/3744) and the annexed statement of financial implications. In paragraph 4 of the annex, the Secretary-General had suggested that the question should be considered by the Technical Assistance Committee at its session in June 1963.

10. Mr. ATTLEE (United Kingdom) pointed out that, in view of the late inclusion of the item on advisory services, it was hardly surprising that his delegation was without instructions. However, he could say, in the light of his Government's general policy, that some parts of the draft resolution contained in the Secretary-General's note (E/3744) required careful study and might give rise to reservations. Furthermore, the financial implications were not quite clear.

11. In the circumstances, it would be wise for the Council to refer the item, as the Secretary-General had suggested, to the Technical Assistance Committee at its session in June, but strictly without comment. If the Council felt that comments should be made, at least one delegation would have reservations.

12. Mr. FINGER (United States of America) agreed with the United Kingdom representative. The Technical Assistance Committee would be in a much better position to consider how the programme of advisory services could be incorporated in the technical assistance programme for 1964 with the funds available.

13. Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that her delegation would also have difficulty in considering the item at the current session and in supporting a proposal having financial implications which were not clear. In particular, it was important to know whether the money was to come from the regular budget or from the Expanded Programme. She agreed that the item should be referred to TAC without comment.

14. Mr. JEANNEL (France) also supported the procedure suggested, while adopting a positive attitude towards the proposal to hold regional courses on human rights.

15. Mr. ANJARIA (India) said his country, too, favoured the regional courses but had no objection to the matter first being considered by TAC.

The Council decided to refer the question entitled "Advisory services in the field of human rights" without comment to the Technical Assistance Committee for consideration at its session in June 1963.

AGENDA ITEM 9

Transport development (E/3721, E/L.989) (concluded)

(resumed from the 1252nd meeting)

16. Mr. MATSCH (Austria) referred to his delegation's draft resolution (E/L.989). The Secretary-General, in his report on work done and recommendations concerning transport development (E/3721), shared the opinion of all traffic authorities that international transport instruments should be continuously revised. However, as there was no time to consider the matter at the present session, the Council should decide to place it on the agenda of the thirty-sixth session.

17. Mr. FINGER (United States of America) pointed out that the wording of the first paragraph of the draft resolution might imply that international transport instruments should be in a continuous state of revision, which obviously was not what the Austrian representative had intended. He suggested that the paragraph should be worded as follows:

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General on transport development (E/3721) and in particular the reference therein to international transport instruments (paras. 28-32), including the world-wide agreements of 1949 on road vehicles and signals of highways, established under the aegis of the United Nations".

18. He also suggested that, in the operative paragraph, the words "procedures for" should be inserted before the word "revision" and that the word "provisional" should be inserted before the word "agenda".

19. Mr. MATSCH (Austria) accepted those amendments.

20. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution of Austria (E/L.989), as amended.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 19

Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items (E/3730 and Add.1 and 2, E/L.992)

ADOPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION (E/3730 AND ADD.1 AND 2)

21. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider first the list of agenda items and the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session contained in the Secretary-General's notes (E/3730 and Add.1 and 2).

22. Mr. ORNATSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) suggested that the question covered by item 2 (b) (Economic projections and development planning) should be listed as a separate item in its own right. His delegation considered development planning to be of particular importance to the developing countries, and he noted that the Secretary-General had listed it separately in his tentative outline for a functional

classification of United Nations projects and activities (E/3702, annex). However, in view of the very heavy agenda for the thirty-sixth session and of the fact that the report of the Consultative Group on Planning for Economic Development would not be ready in time, he would not object to a joint discussion at that session of the two sub-items of item 2 (World economic trends), namely item 2 (a) (Surveys of the world economic situation) and item 2 (b) (Economic projections and development planning), provided that they were taken up separately in future years.

23. The preliminary annotations in the Secretary-General's note (E/3730) indicated that too much documentation was being submitted in connexion with item 4 (General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole); the purpose of co-ordination should be to reduce documentation. Moreover, according to the Secretary-General's working paper on arrangement of business at the session (E/L.992), items relating to science and technology, which were not the concern of the Co-ordination Committee, would nevertheless be referred to that committee.

24. The preliminary annotations to item 26 (Financial implications of actions of the Council) indicated that a report on the financial implications associated with decisions at the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions would be presented at the latter session; he therefore suggested that the Council might save time by not considering financial implications at the current session.

25. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) remarked that, in view of the heavy agenda, it would seem better to combine items, rather than to separate them. Development planning might conceivably be considered on a separate basis, but it was difficult to see how economic trends could be discussed without reference to economic projections. If it appeared desirable in future years to treat development planning separately, a decision could be taken at the appropriate time.

26. Mr. ORNATSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that although, logically, surveys of the world economic situation related to the past and economic projections to the future, his delegation was simply asking that item 2 (b) should be listed separately for consideration at the forthcoming session as an indication of its importance.

27. Mr. VIAUD (France) felt that there was no need to divide item 2. Heads of delegations could speak in the general debate, and there would be nothing to prevent the Economic Committee, when it came to discuss the more technical aspects, from taking up the two sub-items separately.

28. He noted that there was no reference, in the annotations to item 4, of the debate at the current session (agenda item 17) on integrated programme and budget policy and the draft resolution (E/L.988) adopted at the 1254th meeting. The annotations should be revised accordingly for the information of Governments.

29. Item 5 (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) and item 9 (International commodity problems) should be linked, since the reports of the Commission on International Commodity Trade and

the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would both take up the important subject of compensatory financing to offset export price fluctuations.

30. One general point which had been raised on several occasions in connexion with the Council's summer session was the question of co-ordination discussed first in plenary and then in the Co-ordination Committee. The debate in plenary provided the only real opportunity for the Council to hear the chief officers of the various specialized agencies, and his delegation had always felt that there should be a special item on the agenda relating to the activities of the specialized agencies, quite apart from the question of co-ordination. He was making no formal proposal, but if item 4 could be subdivided and the first sub-item entitled, for instance, "Statements by the chief officers of the specialized agencies", that would indicate the Council's interest in the agencies' activities without, of course, implying that the Council wished to exercise any control over them.

31. The PRESIDENT said that, in the absence of any formal proposals, he would consider the list of agenda items and the provisional agenda as set forth in the Secretary-General's notes (E/3730 and Add.1 and 2) approved by the Council.

It was so decided.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS FOR THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

32. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Secretary-General's working paper on the arrangement of business at the thirty-sixth session (E/L.992).

33. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) suggested that item 2 (World economic trends) and item 3 (World social trends) of the provisional agenda should be discussed jointly. Past experience had shown that much of the material covered by the two items was closely interrelated, with the result that considerable repetition took place. The suggestion was not a new one, having been put forward in Council resolution 830 K (XXXII), paragraph 2, and welcomed with satisfaction by the General Assembly in resolution 1675 (XVI), paragraph 4. However, no action had been taken on that proposal, and he believed that the time had come to give the matter further consideration.

34. Mr. VIAUD (France) noted that discussion of the report of TAC on item 14 (Programmes of technical co-operation) was scheduled for the first week, and he requested an assurance that the report would be available in time for delegations to study it before the debate.

35. In the fourth week, item 5 was scheduled for discussion in plenary and item 9 for debate in committee. He suggested that item 5 should be advanced by a few days, since many delegations would assign the same representatives to the debate on both items.

36. Item 26, on financial implications, was scheduled, as usual, for the end of the session. It had been suggested, during the debate at the current session on integrated programme and budget policy, that the Secretariat should submit estimates of the financial implications of the Council's activities at the beginning of the session, but that would appear to serve no useful purpose unless the estimates were then debated.

37. The United States representative's suggestion was an attractive one, but he feared that, if it was accepted, the debate on world social trends—a most difficult subject because of its general character—might take second place to the discussion of economic problems. Economic development might be impeded if insufficient attention was given to social problems, and he hoped that the Council would allow delegations which wished to speak separately on the two items to do so. He noted also that, whereas the item on world economic trends would be referred to the Economic Committee after the general debate, world social trends would be considered only in plenary.

38. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) said that his suggestion was merely that delegations wishing to combine their statements on the two items should be permitted to do so, while others would be free to comment on them separately. That procedure would not change the situation with regard to the reference of items to committees, but he believed, in any event, that many aspects of the world social situation were dealt with by the Social Committee under item 16 (Report of the Social Commission). His delegation was fully aware of the importance of the social aspects of development, which might well receive greater attention if the debate covered the two items.

39. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) said it was intended to issue copies of the report of TAC to delegations not less than forty-eight hours before the start of the debate on item 14; otherwise, the discussion would be rescheduled. One reason for placing that item at the beginning of the session was to expedite action on resolutions adopted by TAC.

40. The Secretariat had no comment to make on the question of combining items 5 and 9. The report of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was unlikely to be available before the date on which the discussion of item 5 was scheduled to begin, but care would be taken to avoid overlapping with item 9. It had been felt that the Preparatory Committee's report should be studied in plenary and the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, being more technical, in committee.

41. It was for the Council to decide whether financial implications should be discussed twice; the Secretariat would welcome a general discussion at the beginning of the session.

42. It had been anticipated that item 3 (World social trends) would be debated in plenary and the report of the Social Commission in committee, but if the Council wished to refer item 3 to the Social Committee, that would be entirely agreeable to the Secretariat.

43. Mr. ORNATSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Council's thirty-sixth session would inevitably take place in the shadow of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In view of the extreme importance of that Conference and the possibly controversial nature of the discussions to which it would give rise, delegations should be given an opportunity to express their views as fully as possible. He therefore suggested that item 5 of the provisional agenda should be brought forward from the fourth to the third week. Item 2, on world economic trends, should be advanced to the first week, in accordance with long-established practice, so that it could be discussed when general positions were being defined and when the most senior members of delegations were still present.

44. So far as the United States proposal for a combined plenary debate on items 2 and 3 was concerned, the fact that world economic trends and world social trends were related was insufficient justification for dealing with them together; after all, there was no item on the Council's agenda which could be considered in isolation, but the various items had to be taken up separately, if only because of the mass of documents. He therefore endorsed the French representative's view that a combined debate on the items concerned was unlikely to be fruitful.

45. Like the French representative, he too wondered why item 3 was scheduled for plenary discussion only. The same might be said of item 11 (Industrial development), a topic of extreme importance for the developing countries. Noting that industrial development was closely linked with the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed countries, he suggested that the plenary debate on item 11 might be combined to advantage with sub-item 15 (a) (Report by the Secretary-General on the results of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas), after which both items could be referred to the Economic Committee for more detailed consideration. In fact, considerable time might be saved in plenary by referring certain items direct to the appropriate committees—for instance, item 10 (World Food Programme) and item 23 (Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), or that concerning the map of the world.

46. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) wondered whether there was much to be gained by bringing forward the debate on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. He would expect consideration of that item at the thirty-sixth session to concentrate on practical arrangements rather than general principles, which had already been exhaustively discussed at previous sessions of the Council and elsewhere; further general discussion was likely to be repetitive or anticipatory of the Conference itself. It would therefore be better not to take up item 5 until the report of the Preparatory Committee was available.

47. So far as item 2 was concerned, he wondered whether it was really necessary to discuss world economic trends in committee as well as in plenary. However, if sub-item 2 (b) was to be regarded as a separate item, it could perhaps be referred to the Economic Committee as such.

48. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) pointed out that the plenary debate on world economic trends had in the past usually been short; the item had been referred subsequently to the Economic Committee for the consideration of practical measures.

49. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that in that case there was much to be said for the United States proposal for a combined debate on items 2 and 3, since there would presumably be no difficulty then in giving proper weight to the social aspects.

50. Mr. VIAUD (France) suggested that discussion of item 3 should follow immediately after item 2; delegations could then treat the two items simultaneously or not, as they chose. Item 3 could then be referred to the Social Committee at the end of the third week, before item 17 (Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning). He hoped that solution would prove satisfactory.

51. He would not press his suggestion that the debate on item 14 should be put back, on the understanding that the schedule could be changed later if the report of TAC was not available on time.

52. It might be sufficient to bring forward the plenary debate on item 5 to the end of the third week; that involved a difference of a few days only, but it should be sufficient to allow the plenary debate on item 5 to be concluded before the Economic Committee took up item 9. Alternatively, item 5 could be left to the fourth week as originally scheduled, on the understanding that item 9 would not go before the Economic Committee until after conclusion of the plenary debate on item 5.

53. One of the most important topics to be discussed at the thirty-sixth session was item 15 (Questions relating to science and technology). If the Council was to have a profitable debate on that item in the second week, when the Secretary-General would be present, it was most important that the special report in course of preparation should be circulated well in advance.

54. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs), replying to the final point raised by the French representative, said that the report concerned, which would in fact be brief, was to be discussed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at the beginning of May; however, he hoped it would be possible to observe the six-week rule.

55. The PRESIDENT noted that there was no objection on the part of the Secretariat to the Council's holding two debates on item 26; in view of the oft-emphasized need for the Council to examine closely the financial implications of its actions, he assumed that delegations would welcome the opportunity to consider the item early in the session as well as at the end. He suggested that the Secretariat should make suitable provision in the schedule.

It was so decided.

56. The PRESIDENT recapitulated the French representative's compromise proposal that the plenary debate on item 3 should be scheduled to follow immediately after that on item 2, and noted that there appeared to be no objection; he accordingly suggested that the Secretariat should be asked to make the necessary changes in the provisional programme of work.

It was so decided.

57. The PRESIDENT then turned to the timing of the Preparatory Committee's report and the consideration of items 5 and 9. The French and USSR representatives had both suggested that item 5 should be brought forward; however, the Secretary had explained that that would raise difficulties in the matter of documentation, while the United Kingdom representative had pointed out the impracticability of discussing that item before the Preparatory Committee's report was available. It therefore looked as though discussion of item 5 would have to take place as scheduled, namely, at the beginning of the fourth week.

58. Mr. ORNATSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) felt that a difference of a few days could hardly have so great an effect on the documents situation, whereas the advantages of bringing forward the debate were considerable. It should surely be possible to fit the debate on item 5 into the third week, perhaps

by postponing other items of less importance, such as item 24 (Non-governmental organizations).

59. Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia) also felt that the debate on item 5 should begin earlier. Unfamiliarity with the material should not present a problem, for many delegations had been represented on the Preparatory Committee and would therefore not be totally ignorant of the matter.

60. Mr. PARSONS (Australia) felt that it would be better to leave the debate on item 5 where it was; if the Preparatory Committee should fail to conclude its proceedings on time, as had been the case at its first session, it would still be sitting when the Council convened. The Secretariat would thus be expected to give priority to the Preparatory Committee's report at a time when it was already fully engaged with the Council's documentation.

61. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) recalled that it would take a week to ten days to produce and circulate the Preparatory Committee's report. It was to be expected that delegations would wish to send the report to their Governments, and it was therefore advisable to allow a further delay of ten days before beginning the debate on it. At the same time, it was true that certain of the less urgent items scheduled for the third week could be postponed, if the Council so wished.

62. The PRESIDENT suggested that, in the light of the various views just expressed, the debate on item 5 should be brought forward to the end of the third week, after the debate on item 7 (Economic and social consequences of disarmament), on the understanding that it would take place then only if the necessary documents had been available sufficiently long in advance.

It was so decided.

63. Mr. ORNATSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) repeated his proposal that the debate on world economic trends should be held at the very beginning of the session, in view of its great importance; that had been the usual practice in the past.

64. It was still not clear to him why the question of industrial development was scheduled for debate in plenary only.

65. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) said that there were several reasons why the practice of debating world economic trends at the beginning of the session had been abandoned. First, despite every effort, the World Economic Survey, 1962, would not be ready in time for the beginning of the session. Secondly, the first week of the session was short and many of the more senior members of delegations tended to arrive for the second week. Thirdly, the reports of the regional economic commissions (item 12) would have to be discussed during the first week since the Executive Secretaries of the commissions would already be at Geneva at the beginning of the session for consultations with the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, and could not themselves afford to stay at Geneva longer than was necessary.

66. With regard to the item on industrial development, he recalled that all members of the Council were in fact represented on the Committee for Industrial Development, and that that Committee's first session had in fact overlapped the Council's session and had been regarded as part of it. For technical reasons, it

had since been decided that the Committee for Industrial Development should meet in advance of the Council and submit draft resolutions to it for approval in plenary. However, there was no reason why the Council should not refer the item concerned to the Economic Committee if it so wished.

67. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council approve the proposals set forth in the Secretary-General's working paper (E/L.992), as modified.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Tuesday, 16 April 1963,
at 11.10 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

Page

Agenda item 19:

Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items (concluded) 103

Agenda item 15:

Elections

Functional commissions 103
Governing Council of the Special Fund 105
Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund 105

Agenda item 16:

Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council 106

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Denmark, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Republic.

The representative of the following specialized agency: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

AGENDA ITEM 19

Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items (E/3730 and Add.1 and 2, E/L.992) (concluded)

1. In reply to a question from Mr. ORNATSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) concerning a decision taken at the 1258th meeting, Mr. WALKER (Australia), who had taken the Chair at that meeting, confirmed that the Council had decided to consider items 2 and 3 separately at its thirty-sixth session, on the understanding that the debate on item 3 (World social trends) would follow immediately after that on item 2 (World economic trends).

AGENDA ITEM 15

Elections (E/3655/Rev.1, paras. 140-143, E/3732 and Add.1-3, E/L.993)

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

2. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to proceed to the elections of the members of functional com-

missions, following the order appearing in the annotated agenda; the ballot would be secret. He drew the Council's attention to the Secretary-General's note (E/3732 and Add.1-3).

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Wilson (Australia), Mr. Reisch (Austria), Mr. Moulias (France) and Mr. Sawai (Japan) acted as tellers.

Commission on International Commodity Trade

3. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect seven members to serve on the Commission on International Commodity Trade for a term of three years beginning 1 January 1964, and announced that the Federation of Malaya had withdrawn its candidature.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	18
Required majority:	10

Number of votes obtained:

Yugoslavia	18
Japan	17
New Zealand	15
Pakistan	15
United States of America	15
Ivory Coast	13
India	11
Sweden	9
Tunisia	8
Jamaica	4
Sierra Leone	1

Having obtained the required majority, the Ivory Coast, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United States of America and Yugoslavia were elected.

Statistical Commission

4. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect six members to serve on the Statistical Commission for a term of four years beginning 1 January 1964.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	18
Required majority:	10

Number of votes obtained:

Australia	18
Brazil	18
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	18
India	17
United Arab Republic	16
Indonesia	15
New Zealand	3
Sudan	2
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1

Having obtained the required majority, Australia, Brazil, India, Indonesia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the United Arab Republic were elected.

Population Commission

5. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect six members to serve on the Population Commission for a term of four years beginning 1 January 1964.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	18
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	18
<i>Required majority:</i>	10

Number of votes obtained:

Ghana	18
Sweden	18
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	18
Tunisia	17
France	16
China	14
India	2
Afghanistan	1
Iran	1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1

Having obtained the required majority, China, France, Ghana, Sweden, Tunisia and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic were elected.

Social Commission

6. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect seven members to serve on the Social Commission for a term of three years beginning 1 January 1964.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	18
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	1
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	17
<i>Required majority:</i>	9

Number of votes obtained:

Czechoslovakia	16
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16
Argentina	15
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	14
Denmark	14
Uruguay	14
Indonesia	12
Syria	10
United Arab Republic	3
Chad	2
Brazil	1
Senegal	1

Having obtained the required majority, Argentina, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Indonesia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay were elected.

Commission on Human Rights

7. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect seven members to serve on the Commission on Human Rights for a term of three years beginning 1 January 1964.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	18
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	18
<i>Required majority:</i>	10

Number of votes obtained:

Italy	17
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16
Dahomey	14
Poland	14
Austria	13
Costa Rica	13
Netherlands	10
United Arab Republic	9
China	8
Israel	8
Syria	1
Uganda	1

Having obtained the required majority, Austria, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were elected.

Commission on the Status of Women

8. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect seven members to serve on the Commission on the Status of Women for a term of three years beginning 1 January 1964.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	18
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	18
<i>Required majority:</i>	10

Number of votes obtained:

Dominican Republic	16
Hungary	16
Iran	15
Philippines	15
United Arab Republic	15
Nepal	14
Guinea	13
Ceylon	10
China	9
Uganda	3

Having obtained the required majority, the Dominican Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Nepal, the Philippines and the United Arab Republic were elected.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

9. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect seven members to serve on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for a term of three years beginning 1 January 1964. He recalled that, under Council resolution 845 II (XXXII), the members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs were to be elected from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, with due regard to the adequate representation of countries which were important producers of opium or coca leaves, of countries which were important in the field of the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and of countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constituted an important problem.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	18
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	18
<i>Required majority:</i>	10

Number of votes obtained:

Ghana	18
India	18
Japan	18
Turkey	18
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17
China	14
Poland	2
Cuba	1
United Arab Republic	1

Having obtained the required majority, China, Ghana, India, Japan, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were elected.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE SPECIAL FUND

10. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect six members of the Governing Council of the Special Fund to serve for a term of three years beginning 1 January 1964. He recalled that, under General Assembly resolution 1240 B (XIII), paragraphs 13 and 14, the States members of the Governing Council were to be elected from among Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and that there was to be equal representation of economically more developed countries, on the one hand, having due regard to their contributions to the Special Fund, and of less developed countries, on the other hand, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution among the latter members. Afghanistan, Argentina, Ghana, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Senegal had indicated a desire to be elected or re-elected to the Governing Council. In accordance with previous practice, he proposed that the vote should be taken in two parts, the first to fill the three seats intended for the economically more developed countries, and the second to fill the three seats intended for the less developed countries.

It was so decided.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	18
Required majority:	10

Number of votes obtained:

Italy	18
Netherlands	17
Norway	17
Japan	1
Sweden	1

Having obtained the required majority, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway were elected.

Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	18
Required majority:	10

Number of votes obtained:

Senegal	16
Ghana	14
Argentina	12
Afghanistan	10
El Salvador	1

Having obtained the required majority, Argentina, Ghana and Senegal were elected.

11. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) observed that General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), establishing the Special Fund, provided that the Governing Council would have eighteen members. Although the Special Fund had not yet achieved the objectives laid down by the General Assembly, it had expanded its activities substantially since 1958; both the number of recipient countries and the amount of contributions had risen. Over the same period, the membership of all the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council had been enlarged. His Government believed that the time had come to provide for an increase in the membership of the Governing Council of the Special Fund. His delegation would therefore propose an increase in the membership of that body to the Economic and Social Council at its summer session so that the Council could in turn submit an appropriate proposal to the General Assembly. His delegation, basing itself again on resolution 1240 B (XIII), paragraphs 13 and 14, believed that the Governing Council could have six more seats.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (E/3655/REV.1, PARAS. 140-143)

12. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect ten members to serve on the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a term of three years. The Executive Board had asked, in paragraphs 140-143 of its report (E/3655/Rev.1), that its term should henceforth run from 1 February to 31 January to enable the Board, when necessary, to postpone its December session until January without thereby entailing a change in the members attending and officers serving the session. If the Council agreed, the term of the members of the Executive Board would therefore begin on 1 February 1964:

It was so decided.

13. The PRESIDENT informed the Council that Senegal also wished to be considered a candidate.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	18
Required majority:	10

Number of votes obtained:

Afghanistan	18
Brazil	18
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18
Poland	17
France	16
Thailand	15
United States of America	15
Tunisia	14
China	13
United Arab Republic	11
El Salvador	10
Japan	2
Cambodia	1
Chile	1
Cuba	1
Czechoslovakia	1
Ecuador	1
Ethiopia	1
Nepal	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1

Having obtained the required majority, Afghanistan, Brazil, China, France, Poland, Thailand, Tunisia,

the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America were elected.

AGENDA ITEM 16

Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council (E/3734 and Add.1)

14. Mr. VIAUD (France) announced that his country, which had been re-elected to the Population Com-

mission, would continue to be represented on it by Mr. Sauvy, former Director of the National Institute of Demography and Professor at the Collège de France.

15. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to confirm the nomination of members of functional commissions of the Council, whose names were listed in the Secretary-General's note (E/3734 and Add.1).

The nominations were confirmed.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Tuesday, 16 April 1963,
at 3.5 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 12:</i>	
<i>United Nations Children's Fund.</i>	107

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Indonesia, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Poland, Thailand, United Arab Republic.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 12

United Nations Children's Fund (E/3655/Rev.1, E/3705, E/3706, E/3722)

1. Mr. BUSTAMANTE (Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund), introducing the report of the Executive Board (E/3655/Rev.1), said that the main item before the Board in 1962 had been the question of planning for children in national development, which was discussed in chapter II of the report. In the past, national planning had often been distorted by the excessive importance which the various specialists attached to their respective fields of interest, but of late the relationship between social services and national economic and social development had been seen in a clearer light. As a result, UNICEF services, which regarded mothers, children and young people first and foremost as human beings and were concerned, not only for their health, but also for their education and economic betterment, were being much more closely integrated with national development plans.

2. It was fortunate that, at the crucial period of the United Nations Development Decade, UNICEF had passed beyond the emergency stage. It was also gratifying that the Board had been able to adopt its Declaration on a long-term policy for children in relation to the Development Decade (E/3655/Rev.1, para. 12), thus setting out its policy for children, who represented a high percentage of the population, particularly in the developing countries with high birth-rates. Such countries faced a difficult situation in ensuring that a non-productive age group, which, however, would

be the productive force of the future, was adequately protected, educated, fed, clothed and housed, but the Declaration had laid the foundations for collaboration between UNICEF, the regional economic commissions and the economic development institutes, with whose assistance the countries concerned should be able to undertake effective planning. A further factor that would be conducive to better planning was the greater emphasis being given in UNICEF programmes to the education of future leaders, in addition to the traditional projects for such activities as disease control.

3. With regard to what UNICEF was doing in the field of disease control, he would cite only the experience of his own country, Mexico, where, after six years of work, malaria had been eradicated from an extensive area adjoining the Gulf of Mexico. As a result, agricultural production had greatly increased there, and it would now be possible to establish universities and schools in the area and to carry further its industrial and agricultural development.

4. The grand total for programme aid approved by the Executive Board in 1962 had been approximately \$44 million—the highest in its history. Although most of the projects related to health services, disease control and nutrition, it should be noted that 27 per cent of the funds allocated had been for training, including training in community development, which was considered highly desirable as a means of inducing communities to undertake their own development instead of passively awaiting outside aid. The sixteen education projects being assisted by UNICEF were designed to improve schooling by training teachers and by adapting curricula to the needs of the child and to his future place in society. The four vocational training projects ranged from simple handicraft training in rural areas to broad industrial training. While the former might not seem of great economic importance, there were advantages, not to be measured in terms of money, to workers on the land in the acquisition of new creative skills. Moreover, some of those activities developed a sense of team-work which might eventually lead to industrial development. While some UNICEF projects for improving the situation of children living in large cities had unfortunately not developed as had been hoped, he believed that such programmes would soon bear fruit by providing city children with opportunities for education, with activities such as carpentry and painting, sports and music, and with meeting places, all of which would serve to counteract harmful influences and enable young people to express their personalities.

5. The Executive Board had accepted an invitation from the Government of Thailand to hold its January 1964 session at Bangkok. In travelling to and from that session, the members of the Board would have an opportunity to see what UNICEF was doing in Asian countries and to evaluate the real needs there in the light of future planning. They would also be able to see at first hand what ECAFE was doing and would have an opportunity to improve co-operation with the bilateral and multilateral agencies working for the

development of the region. The Executive Board believed that there were very great opportunities, at the present time, to work for peace and brotherhood and for a better world of understanding among all peoples.

6. Mr. PATE (Executive Director of UNICEF), introducing his report (E/3722), said that the policy decisions taken by the Executive Board in June 1961 had begun to be put into effect very substantially during 1962. The Chairman had already spoken of the policy aspects of those decisions, and particularly of the various steps being taken to induce Governments to pay more attention to the needs of children in their national development planning. An appreciated and helpful aspect was the readiness of the Board to consider requests for assistance in meeting the most important problems of children and young persons in each developing country according to its own particular requirements, rather than restricting assistance to certain predetermined fields.

7. The figures in paragraph 6 of the report (E/3722) showed how the June 1961 decision had altered the Fund's financial procedure by extending the practice of making commitments to be covered by prospective resources rather than by resources actually in hand. As could be seen from the table, new allocations approved during 1962 to assisted projects, and the Fund's operational and administrative budget, amounted to \$44 million, as compared with \$30 million in the preceding year. That sum was substantially in excess of the income for 1962, which had amounted to \$30 million. After \$1 million of returned allocations had been taken into account, \$13 million of the 1962 allocation had been approved to go into effect in January 1963 against pledges for the current year. Expenditure in 1962 had amounted to \$30 million, representing an increase of 25 per cent over the 1961 level, and had been largely in fulfilment of the 1961 allocations. Earmarked funds—corresponding to that portion of allocations still to be spent or delivered—had begun to decline at the end of 1962 and were expected to go on declining until 1964. During 1965, earmarked funds were expected to reach a level at which the Fund's commitments could be safely maintained. While UNICEF was doing its utmost to effect maximum utilization of its prospective resources, the Board would take care to maintain the sixteen-year tradition of never failing to fulfil a commitment.

8. One result of making commitments not backed by funds in hand was that current financial planning had to be related to a forecast of the financial situation in 1965. Projects were now being prepared on the assumption that the Fund would be able to allocate \$40 million in 1963. The 1964 level of allocation was the main remaining factor under the Fund's control in governing the level of expenditure and consequently the financial position in 1965; what that level should be would be discussed by the Board in June 1963 and reviewed further in January 1964. One very important element in the decision would be the amount of the next annual contributions pledged by Governments, for voluntary Government donations made up 80 to 85 per cent of the Fund's resources.

9. The other factor within the Fund's control was the number and cost of projects on which detailed preparation would be undertaken. Towards the end of 1962, UNICEF field offices had requested clearance for projects which would require allocations 50 per cent above the Fund's prospective resources; some

of those projects would therefore have to be postponed to 1964, and the same situation would undoubtedly arise again next year.

10. As to the future, it was hoped that UNICEF's income from all sources could be increased to \$45 million by 1965. One hundred and five Governments were now contributing to UNICEF, and if each of those Governments did its part, that goal should be possible of achievement.

11. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) thanked the Chairman of the Executive Board and the Executive Director of UNICEF for their informative and encouraging statements. The report of the Executive Director (E/3722) reflected the two major policy decisions taken by the Board in June 1961, and congratulations were due to the staff of UNICEF and the specialized agencies who had worked to implement the new policies.

12. His Government continued to take a deep interest in the varied activities of UNICEF, and more particularly in programmes designed to benefit children and young persons in the developing countries. Such programmes should enjoy high priority among the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, and indeed had been the main question before the UNICEF Executive Board for the past several years. In June 1961, the Board had decided to increase the flexibility of its approach to children's problems and the scope of the programmes it assisted; it had further decided that such programmes should whenever possible be an integral part of, or be related to, over-all country plans for economic and social development. Those decisions had opened up new possibilities for UNICEF assistance, bringing with its scope not only the physical needs of children and young persons, but also their educational, vocational and social needs. As a corollary, the Board had also decided to assist the development of comprehensive national programmes to meet the main needs of children, although as yet no Government had requested such assistance.

13. Under its mandate from the General Assembly, UNICEF relied on the specialized agencies and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs for the technical approval of projects and other assistance; a system of co-operative relationships had accordingly grown up between UNICEF and the other members of the United Nations family which not only provided for technical approval but also promoted the co-ordination of all the activities concerned. The successful launching of UNICEF projects was largely due to such close and effective working relationships between UNICEF and the specialized agencies.

14. Now that UNICEF assistance could be given for a broad range of activities which should be integrated into over-all country programmes, his Government considered it equally important that UNICEF should seek the advice of the respective resident representatives and field directors, thus relating its programmes to those of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, as well as to those of the specialized agencies.

15. In view of the great importance of trained personnel, his delegation was particularly interested to note that UNICEF was giving high priority to training programmes in the developing countries. The effectiveness of such programmes was much enhanced by the adoption of a more flexible policy permitting the

more general use of UNICEF funds for local costs such as stipends and salaries. Such expenditure should remain a relatively small proportion of total UNICEF assistance. However, Government funds for such local costs had to come from very tight budgets, and the lack of such funds had represented one of the major obstacles to short-term in-service training, a method most developing countries must use if they were to up-grade their personnel rapidly. Since training now constituted so substantial a part of UNICEF's activities, his delegation was pleased that an evaluation of the use made of the training given in a representative selection of schemes would be presented to the Executive Board in January 1964.

16. His delegation also attached considerable importance to education and vocational training, and was gratified at the substantial and continuing increase in the number of projects being carried out by UNICEF in that field in close collaboration with UNESCO and the ILO.

17. As to the report of the Executive Board (E/3705), his Government took a favourable view of the programmes described there and looked forward to a fuller implementation of the new policies despite the difficulties of the task. Projects attained their maximum impact when they were part of an integrated country plan for development; that was true not only for the more recent UNICEF projects, but also for the older types of programmes such as maternal and child health services, disease control and nutrition. His delegation was particularly glad to note the statement in the Board's report that the assistance approved in 1962 showed a continuing increase for basic health services and a decrease for special disease control activities.

18. At the Executive Board meeting in June 1962, the United States and other delegations had urged a more rapid development of projects in order to utilize as quickly and effectively as possible some portion of UNICEF's financial reserves. His delegation was pleased to note how effectively UNICEF had responded to that recommendation, for, as the report of the Executive Board indicated (E/3705), the total programme allocation approved in 1962 represented a very substantial increase as compared with earlier estimates for that year and with the 1961 allocations.

19. While his delegation had no basic quarrel with the view that the best way of assuring the welfare of children was to improve the general level of economic and social development, it must be remembered that UNICEF fulfilled a purpose different from that of international agencies concerned with economic and social development in general. Children had special needs, being specially vulnerable to such factors as rapid increases in population, urban migration and the break-down of family traditions; by concentrating on its principal function of meeting those needs, a children's agency such as UNICEF fulfilled a special and vital role. His delegation therefore suggested that at the next meeting of the Executive Board, the range of UNICEF programmes should be reviewed in the light of experience since the 1961 policy decisions in order to determine whether any further definition of the boundaries of UNICEF activity was necessary.

20. UNICEF was also unique in the United Nations family by the fact that it obtained a substantial proportion of its resources from individuals. The various fund-raising campaigns, which enlisted the support of thousands of volunteers, provided a welcome oppor-

tunity for individuals to give practical expression to their support of the United Nations. It was to be hoped that UNICEF could further expand those sources of income and that it would continue to provide a most effective channel for investment in the future generation.

21. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said his delegation recognized that the financial policy of UNICEF must be more flexible than in the past. On the other hand, it felt bound to agree with the Executive Director (E/3722, para. 11) that the general level of the Fund's assistance should not exceed greatly what could be continued in future years by the income of the Fund. He was gratified by the increasing emphasis which in 1962 had been laid on assistance for training in the developing countries. The evaluation of the use made of such training to be presented at the next policy meeting of the Executive Board in January 1964 would be of particular interest. Italy attached special importance to the training of personnel specializing in aid to children, and it planned to increase its bilateral aid for that purpose in the future. The Italian Government had already made available a number of scholarships for the staff of Turkish maternal welfare schools, and a special course for Turkish citizens had been held in Italy in 1963 and would be repeated in 1964. Those activities, once they were fully developed, could perhaps be co-ordinated with the UNICEF training programme in the Mediterranean countries.

22. The reports submitted by UNICEF to the Council should cover a fairly long period and give a full picture of what had been done by the Fund in the various sectors. Even a cursory glance at the activities of international bodies revealed a general trend towards long-term programming. That was also true of UNICEF. For example, in June 1961 the Executive Board had stressed the need for long-term planning to meet the needs of children as a means of avoiding the fragmentation of UNICEF activities. The new financial policy adopted by UNICEF in June 1962 also conformed to that general trend. The reports submitted at present were, of course, extremely useful, but if they were integrated into a single long-term report, the Council would obtain a much fuller picture and be in a much better position to plan future action. The documents should also contain a more detailed analysis of the needs of the various regions and of the different countries, as well as an account of what had already been done by UNICEF to meet those needs. It would thus be easier to draw up priorities.

23. He was sure that if UNICEF documents were prepared in the way he had suggested, they would provide further proof of the excellent work being done by the administrative organs of UNICEF and in particular by its Executive Director.

24. Mr. ANJARIA (India) welcomed the new financial procedures which had been adopted by UNICEF, in particular the increasing stress being laid on long-term projects and the prudent manner in which commitments were being extended to support future stages of projects. He hoped that the new developments were a sign that the role of UNICEF would become even broader in the future. As the Executive Director had already pointed out, the task of UNICEF must now be viewed in the context of the United Nations Development Decade. There was a tendency to over-emphasize the economic side of development, but development could only be really successful if large investments were made in health and nutrition programmes for

the benefit of children and mothers. He was pleased to note that the various sectors of the UNICEF programme formed a balanced whole.

25. Particularly gratifying was the fact that out of the funds available to UNICEF, only 6.5 per cent had gone towards administrative costs. In the task of increasing the volume of contributions, both Government and private sources had an important part to play. While the role of Governments was perhaps relatively more important, the functions and aims of UNICEF were of such universal appeal that there was every hope that more contributions would be forthcoming from all sources.

26. The reports before the Council showed that UNICEF was providing increased aid for education and vocational training. That was a welcome development, for such assistance had a cumulative effect. It was not only of immediate value, but it was also bound to result in an increasing tempo of improvement. He was glad that UNICEF had expanded its co-operation with a number of specialized agencies and was now striving towards closer ties with the regional economic commissions. Aid for the health, nutrition and education of children must be properly co-ordinated with programmes of general economic development. India was making every effort to view UNICEF programmes in that broader context, and UNICEF itself was following the same policy. He congratulated UNICEF on the excellent work it had done in the past and hoped that it would achieve an increasing measure of success in the future.

27. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) agreed that UNICEF had an important role to play in securing the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and expressed his satisfaction that it had taken such prompt steps to adapt its policies to those objectives. In that connexion, the new financial procedures adopted by UNICEF were particularly significant. They had, of course, been based on the assumption that contributions would increase steadily and possibly reach \$40 million in 1965. He earnestly hoped that Governments would make further efforts to increase their contributions and also that Governments which had not yet made any contribution would do so in the future. UNICEF was at present assisting 495 projects in 116 countries and territories. Furthermore, investment in children was now widely regarded as an essential part of economic planning rather than as a separate by-product.

28. His delegation wished to emphasize the need to intensify public information activities, not only by UNICEF itself but also by United Nations Headquarters. The public information services had already helped to raise more funds, and that activity would become even more important as the demand for UNICEF aid increased in the future. He hoped that the Executive Board and the Secretariat would give further consideration to that matter.

29. His delegation was pleased that UNICEF assistance had been extended into the field of education and vocational training. UNICEF had now broadened the basis of its assistance to include all aspects of children's development: education, health, nutrition and social welfare. Adequate, imaginative and well-co-ordinated programmes in those fields would certainly have a far-reaching influence, not only on the future welfare of children but also on the future economic and social welfare of the countries concerned.

30. His delegation sincerely appreciated the reports which had been submitted to the Council. It was, moreover, particularly pleased that the next session of the Executive Board would be held at Bangkok, for that would offer an invaluable opportunity to see how UNICEF was working in practice.

31. Mr. MELOVSKI (Yugoslavia) observed that the broadening of UNICEF's activities to include such new fields as education and vocational training revealed its dynamic spirit and its successful adaptation to contemporary needs. The new financial policy would enable the fullest and quickest use to be made of funds and would be of considerable importance both for the initiation of new projects and for the expansion of existing ones. Experience had already shown that the new policy was correct and should be relied upon even more extensively in the future.

32. While examining its prospects of contributing to the United Nations Development Decade, UNICEF had attached particular importance to the question of planning for children within the framework of national development plans. It was obvious that the problem of raising new generations was closely linked with the problem of over-all economic and social programmes. The developing countries were doing their utmost to improve child welfare and to create favourable conditions for education and training. The international community must supplement those efforts and ensure that the assistance given by the various international bodies was properly co-ordinated. The important role of UNICEF had been stressed in General Assembly resolution 1773 (XVII), which had been co-sponsored by Yugoslavia and unanimously adopted. The Executive Board had rightly pointed out the need for even closer co-ordination between UNICEF and other bodies working in the same field, and its recommendation to increase co-operation with the regional economic commissions was particularly useful.

33. Although the reports before the Council showed that the traditional programmes relating to health and nutrition still absorbed the greater part of UNICEF assistance, the allocations for new kinds of activity, such as education and training, had considerably increased. As still further stress would undoubtedly be laid on those new fields of activity in the future, the need for a certain selection of activities and a certain reallocation of resources would certainly arise. For example, the assistance given for disease control was already decreasing while assistance for basic health services was increasing.

34. His delegation was gratified that funds for African programmes were to be increased and hoped that such a trend would continue in the future. He congratulated the Chairman of the Executive Board as well as the Executive Director and all his staff for their excellent work.

35. Mr. GARCIA DEL SOLAR (Argentina) congratulated UNICEF on the skill with which it had developed from an emergency post-war institution into a full-fledged international organization responsive to contemporary needs. Its adaptability was fully apparent in the Declaration on a long-term policy for children in relation to the United Nations Development Decade (E/3655/Rev.1, para. 12), which had been approved by the Executive Board in June 1962. His delegation applauded those developments and supported the Executive Board in its plans for establishing closer ties between UNICEF and the regional economic com-

missions. He hoped that the efforts of UNICEF to associate child welfare programmes with general programmes of economic and social development would bring tangible results and would be intensified in the future.

36. The new financial policy which had resulted in an increase in commitments from \$37 million in 1961 to \$50 million in 1962 was a particular source of satisfaction. Also gratifying was the gradual decline in the percentage of total funds represented by administrative costs. It must, on the other hand, be observed that the increases from private sources were proportionately greater than those from Governments. Furthermore, 80 per cent of the private funds had been supplied by the United States and Canada. It was accordingly clear that the activities of UNICEF must be more actively publicized so that its budget could be correspondingly increased.

37. UNICEF aid to Argentina had been efficient and timely. It had been co-ordinated with the activities of the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization. It had been concentrated in two fields: disease control, especially tuberculosis and malaria; and the training of medical staff. The training scheme now being implemented in Argentina was to be extended to other areas of the world, since many countries, mainly through lack of trained personnel, had not yet succeeded in establishing a network of health services.

38. His delegation was convinced that UNICEF must tackle with increasing vigour its plans for promoting the national planning of programmes which, within the framework of general economic and social development, would benefit not only the education and health of the child but also the various sectors of the community directly or indirectly concerned with his welfare.

39. Mr. WHYTE (United Kingdom) stressed the excellent work that had been done by UNICEF and in particular the successful campaign for the sale of greeting cards, of which nearly 3 million had been bought in the United Kingdom in 1962. Although the most widely known of the activities of the United Nations were often those which provoked the greatest controversy, UNICEF was remarkable in that it was one of the best known but also one of the least controversial members of the United Nations family.

40. His delegation welcomed the increase in UNICEF activities which had resulted from the decision of 1961 to assume commitments before the actual funds were available and which in 1962 had amounted to over 20 per cent. As had already been pointed out, the proportion of administrative to total expenditure had dropped even further—a most welcome development.

41. His delegation was satisfied with the present policy of UNICEF. While there was obviously still much to be done in the traditional fields of maternal and child welfare, the plans for the increased association of UNICEF projects with general planning and the increased stress on co-ordination were both welcome and realistic. UNICEF aid must not be considered in isolation but as part of the general context of social development. Particularly welcome were the steps which had been taken for closer co-operation with other agencies. His delegation had no complaints about UNICEF and was full of admiration for the Executive Director and his staff.

42. Mr. JEANNEL (France) said that his country had always supported the activities of UNICEF both on moral and technical grounds. Obviously, its work was to assume even greater importance in the future, and France particularly appreciated the expansion of its activities in Africa. His delegation was pleased to note that its comments at the Council's thirty-third session (1195th meeting) with regard to the share of UNICEF expenses devoted to malaria had been taken into account. It was likewise gratifying that more emphasis had been placed on the problem of child feeding, since that was in accord with the World Food Programme and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Splendid co-operation had been maintained with the International Children's Centre, and the Centre had done particularly good work in the developing countries. He hoped that all countries would contribute as generously as possible to UNICEF and give priority to children's needs in their development programmes.

43. Mr. WEIDINGER (Austria) commended the Executive Director and Executive Board of UNICEF on their reports and expressed satisfaction at the efficiency with which the Fund's ever-expanding activities were being conducted. It was worthy of note that the Fund's administrative costs had actually decreased in 1962; that might well serve as an example for other international organizations.

44. UNICEF assistance programmes had hitherto been mainly designed to combat hunger and disease, and his delegation was pleased to note that the new programmes also comprised a wide range of projects in family and child welfare. That was a step in the right direction, for the social needs of children could not be considered in isolation from family and environment. His delegation also welcomed the various projects devoted to orphans, abandoned children and neglected youth.

45. Another source of encouragement was the new trend towards self-help in preference to temporary relief. It was indeed most important that indigenous social workers should be trained while material assistance was being granted, so that the continuation of projects by indigenous personnel would be assured for the future.

46. He was also interested in the proposed training centre for social workers in Ghana. His delegation welcomed the systematic preparation of girls and women in the developing countries for voluntary co-operation in the establishment of social institutions, for that would guarantee the continuation and completion of the programmes concerned. Training for self-help would thus make it possible to achieve maximum results even with limited means.

47. Also worthy of note was the project for blind children in Malaya. Similar assistance, possibly in the form of pilot projects, should be extended to physically and mentally handicapped children in other developing areas.

48. Mr. WALKER (Australia) said that UNICEF was to be congratulated on the range and vitality of its present activities. The report of the Executive Director (E/3722) indicated expansion in every direction, and the increase in new commitments approved could only be described as dramatic. Such expansion was made possible by the goodwill both of Governments and of individuals throughout the world, particularly as mobilized by fund-raising activities such as the very successful sale of UNICEF Christmas cards.

49. His delegation also welcomed the decision to support projects in their future stages without having the necessary cash in hand. The sound financial situation of the Fund justified the adoption of that measure, which had obviously added greatly to the flexibility of UNICEF even though it would impose considerable extra responsibility on the Fund to plan its expenditure soundly.

50. Although the Board's action during 1962 had satisfactorily met the problem of how to make more active use of the resources available to UNICEF, the new flexibility brought with it not only the danger of financial over-commitment, but also that of over-extension in an excessive range of projects, a danger to which his Government had always drawn attention. His delegation had regularly emphasized that UNICEF should concentrate its activities in fields directly related to children's needs and in forms which the public would find readily identifiable. Furthermore, its activities should be carefully selected for their impact on Governments and their effectiveness as a stimulus to national action, which alone could cope with all the problems in the field. UNICEF alone could never begin to meet all the needs of childhood and youth throughout the world, and its value lay in the guidance which it gave to official and private initiatives and in the international models which it established for Governments and private groups everywhere to follow.

51. His delegation was glad to note that the Executive Director's report showed full awareness of those basic considerations, both financial and organizational. He welcomed in particular the Board's decision to expand contacts with sources of multilateral and bilateral aid, including non-governmental agencies whose experience in work with children put them in a position to provide UNICEF with important advice. The new procedures for greater integration of programmes with other bodies active in related fields should go far to avoid overlapping and consequent wastage of funds, especially now that UNICEF was venturing into education and teacher training, areas in which several specialized agencies already had a direct or indirect interest.

52. Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) joined the preceding speakers in thanking the Chairman of the Executive Board and the Executive Director for their reports and statements. In view of the great expansion of its work, it was most important for UNICEF to continue to develop closer contact with the Bureau of Social Affairs, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies.

53. Great care should be taken in selecting projects most closely related to the needs of children—which, as the Australian representative had pointed out, were the main concern of UNICEF. While she did not deny the great importance of disease control programmes, she noted that a very large part of the allocations had for many years past been used for malaria control although that was a field in which WHO also worked. Education was also a matter with which other specialized agencies were concerned. If UNICEF devoted too much of its resources to those areas, not enough would be left for other important programmes. Projects submitted by Governments were discussed only by the Programme Committee, which did not have time at its short sessions to scrutinize them closely. At a time when UNICEF was adopting a new approach to its work, it would be most useful if projects submitted by Governments could be circulated to Member

States so that they might make observations and recommendations to the Executive Board. The advice of Governments and their national agencies would result in fewer wrong decisions as to which projects were best adapted to the needs of children, especially in the developing countries. Careful assessment—again with the assistance of Member States—of the results achieved was also needed; programmes should be reviewed periodically in order to ensure a more effective use of resources. Since as much as 27 per cent of the funds allocated in 1962 had been for the training of local personnel, care should be taken to ensure that those funds were used primarily for courses and seminars attended by future workers in such fields as maternal and child welfare, and not in other activities more remote from the needs of the child. Many Member States had had considerable experience in planning, particularly with respect to the prevention of diseases, and UNICEF should make greater use of that experience.

54. Mr. ALVAREZ OLLONIEGO (Uruguay) associated himself with the compliments paid to the Chairman of the Executive Board and the Executive Director. His delegation could add little to what had already been said in praise of the effective and continuing work of UNICEF. The problems of children were among those to which the United Nations must give priority in seeking ways of improving living standards in the developing countries. The child was a human being who needed and was entitled to all the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV)). He had a right to protection against disease and a right to education, welfare and vocational training so that he might be fitted to take his place in society. UNICEF therefore deserved universal support, and he was gratified at the effective co-operation that had been achieved with other organizations, both inside and outside the United Nations family.

55. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) said that he had been moved by the fact that, although owing to special circumstances his country had not sought re-election to the Executive Board of UNICEF, a number of delegations had nevertheless cast their votes in its favour in the election at the preceding meeting. UNICEF had been one of the most effective organs of the United Nations, and it had done a great deal for the Government and people of El Salvador, on whose behalf he wished to express gratitude to the Chairman of the Executive Board and the Executive Director.

56. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) pointed out that UNICEF had done splendid work in Africa and that it was one of the United Nations agencies most familiar to the rural population there. As a member of the Executive Board, his delegation would have an opportunity at the next session to make a positive contribution to UNICEF's work. He wished to congratulate everyone concerned on the reports submitted to the Council and to thank the Government of Thailand, on behalf of his own Government, for its generous offer.

57. Mr. SMID (Czechoslovakia) expressed his Government's appreciation of the work done by UNICEF in 1962. By promoting child welfare throughout the world, it had contributed towards better social conditions. It was particularly encouraging that assistance to the developing countries had been increased and that greater attention was being given to education. Czechoslovakia had endeavoured, within its means, to

take part in the activities of UNICEF, and in appreciation of the effective manner in which its increased contribution for 1962 had been used, it had decided to maintain its contribution for 1963 at the same level.

58. Mr. BUSTAMANTE (Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund) thanked the members of the Council for their suggestions and their encouraging words, which he would convey to the Executive Board. He wished also to thank the representative of El Salvador for his excellent work on the Board.

59. The PRESIDENT said that he assumed the Council would wish, in accordance with its usual practice, to adopt a resolution taking note of the reports. He suggested the following wording:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its June 1962 and December 1962 sessions and of the report of the Executive Director of the Fund."

60. Mr. ALVAREZ OLLONIEGO (Uruguay), supported by Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) and Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador), proposed that the text should be amended to read: "Takes note with satisfaction ...".

It was so decided.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 5.45 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Wednesday, 17 April 1963,
at 11.15 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Credentials of representatives</i>	115
<i>Agenda item 6:</i>	
<i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i>	115

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Republic.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

Credentials of representatives

1. The PRESIDENT informed the Council that the report of the President and Vice-Presidents on credentials of representatives to the thirty-fifth session of the Council had been distributed as document E/3747.

AGENDA ITEM 6

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/3720 and Add.1, E/L.979, E/L.995 and Corr.1, E/L.996)

2. The CHAIRMAN welcomed Mr. Prebisch, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

3. He drew the Council's attention to the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference, in paragraphs 16 and 18 of its interim report (E/3720), concerning arrangements for its future work. He suggested that the Council's discussion should be divided into two parts, the second of which would be confined to the question of the composition of the Preparatory Committee and to a study of the draft resolution submitted by Japan and the United States of America (E/L.995 and Corr.1).

It was so decided.

4. Mr. MATEUI (Japan) considered that, although the Preparatory Committee had run into a number

of difficulties on several important questions, it had none the less succeeded in submitting a report embodying positive achievements. He was particularly gratified that the Committee had managed to reach agreement on the main features of the Conference agenda in conformity with the recommendations in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII). The report set forth the most important and urgent questions, whose solution would help to facilitate the promotion of the international trade of the developing countries.

5. He noted, however, that the Committee was still faced with a substantial task. At its second session, it would have to draw up a definitive agenda for the Conference, lay the foundations for the preparation of documentation and decide on the date and place of the Conference. It might even have to hold a third session to consider and approve the documentation prepared by the Secretariat. In order to complete that task, the Committee would have to rely on the co-operation of its members, who would have to work together to ensure the success of the Conference.

6. The problems of international trade were extremely complex and touched on all aspects of the economic life of all countries. If the Committee attempted to include in the agenda and in the documentation of the Conference everything that related to international trade, the results might prove contrary to the aims of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference. The Preparatory Committee should therefore place the main emphasis on problems relating to the development of the international trade of the developing countries and leave aside any secondary questions regarding international trade in general. Furthermore, the work of the Committee would have to be supplemented by the work of the secretariat of the Conference. The latter's task would be very arduous owing to the limited time and resources at its disposal, but the Japanese delegation had full confidence in Mr. Prebisch's ability as Secretary-General of the Conference.

7. The Conference would certainly be one of the main events of the United Nations Development Decade, and accordingly no effort should be spared to ensure its success. He was glad to note that the preparatory work for the Conference was receiving priority over the Organization's other activities in the economic and social field. In conclusion, he reiterated his Government's promise to do its utmost towards the success of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference, which had an important part to play in the economic future of the developing countries.

8. Mr. PAVICEVIC (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation fully approved of the interim report of the Preparatory Committee (E/3720) and, in particular, of the provisional agenda for the Committee's second session (para. 17 of the report) and the draft agenda for the Conference (para. 6 of the report), which faithfully reflected the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII).

9. The many tasks confronting the Conference, and more especially the task of finding general and specific solutions to problems of international trade and development, required a thorough preparation that should be given the utmost priority. The Economic and Social Council, the regional economic commissions and the Secretariat would have to work together in such preparation, which must also elicit the attention of Member States and all the relevant organizations.

10. The Yugoslav delegation considered it very important for the Preparatory Committee to give thought to the basic needs that the Conference would have to meet and for it to undertake all the necessary measures, including the preparation of the documents to be considered at the Conference. The need to accelerate the economic growth of the developing countries had, for the past ten years or more, engaged the attention of the United Nations and other international organizations, which had made a considerable effort and had devised measures which, if applied, would generate the necessary ideas and create the necessary conditions to stimulate the process. Up to the present time, the practical results had unfortunately been very meagre. The Preparatory Committee should therefore act on the assumption that the main task of the Conference would be to introduce such changes into economic relations as would help to accelerate economic development, diminish the gap between the highly developed and the less developed countries and promote international economic co-operation on a footing of equality. The solution of the problems stemming from the economic backwardness and the increasing difficulties of the developing countries would be crucial for the success of any efforts to stabilize the world economy. The proposed Conference would therefore have to take concrete decisions and adopt new measures in order to find for those problems a solution which had long been deferred. It must prove a turning point in international action designed to solve the economic problems of the less developed countries. Chief among those problems was their international trade, which was the key to their development. As that problem was not, moreover, confined exclusively to the developing countries, its solution would benefit their partners all over the world.

11. In view of the magnitude and complexity of the task to be accomplished, it was essential that the Preparatory Committee should deal with the basic problems of international trade and leave aside any non-essential matters which might only aggravate the existing disagreements among countries.

12. The Yugoslav delegation hoped that the proposals from Governments, the regional economic commissions and other organizations which, in accordance with item 3 of its provisional agenda, the Preparatory Committee would receive and consider at its second session, would contribute to the success of its deliberations.

13. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wished Mr. Prebisch every success in carrying out his assignment as Secretary-General of the Conference. He hoped that the Conference would adopt practical measures that would encourage more extensive and normal trade relations among all countries whatever their level of development or economic system and thus help to enhance the prestige of the United Nations with all peoples. He considered the first session of the Preparatory Committee to have

been on the whole, satisfactory, but felt that the draft agenda for the Conference, which was set forth in the Committee's interim report (E/3720, para. 6), was not sufficiently clear on all points. On the other hand, it did include some questions to which his delegation attached the highest importance, such as trade problems between countries having different economic and social systems (item 4 (c) of section I). The normalization and development of economic relations between the States of the East and the West were essential for the development of economic relations among all countries, because they would, *inter alia*, enable the socialist countries to supply more goods to the under-developed countries and to increase their trade with them. The Soviet Union Government was actively seeking remedies for existing anomalies in international trade relations which were a source of concern to so many delegations, as the first session of the Preparatory Committee had shown. Nevertheless, it was clear that international trade relations could not be expected to become normal or to develop as long as such practices as blockade and economic aggression against certain countries or discrimination in trade directed against not only the socialist countries, but also certain under-developed countries persisted. It was therefore important that the Conference should, as item 5 of section I of the draft agenda provided, draw up a series of principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development, basing itself on the documentation used for the consideration of the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation. He hoped that the revised agenda, to be drawn up by the Preparatory Committee at its second session, would be clearer on certain points, especially as regards the establishment of an international trade organization. His delegation thought that the creation of such a universal organization was essential in order to ensure the steady development of international trade, a task which organizations such as GATT, FAO and the Commission on International Commodity Trade were unable to carry out. General and complete disarmament was a prerequisite for economic development, because the armaments race had distorted the entire pattern of international trade by placing emphasis on the production and export of products which were of no interest to the people—a situation to be deplored; the time had therefore come to draw up a specific plan for the conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII).

14. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) welcomed Mr. Prebisch. Since he did not wish again to stress the importance which his country attached to the Conference, he would merely state that, in the opinion of his delegation, sections II, V and VI of the draft agenda had been drawn up in unduly general terms and did not correspond to the far firmer intentions expressed by the General Assembly in resolution 1785 (XVII). With those reservations, his delegation supported the report of the Preparatory Committee and hoped that that Committee would take account of his observations at its second session.

15. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that, while the first session of the Preparatory Committee had been arduous and difficult, it had revealed the desire of the members of the Committee to spare no effort to overcome the difficulties implicit in the organization of a large conference on trade. His delegation hoped that, with Mr. Prebisch, whom he welcomed, the Com-

mittee would work even more effectively. The interim report of the Committee (E/3720) was already a compromise, and, while his delegation had not endorsed the text as a whole, it realized its usefulness and value. The agenda of the Conference as drawn up by the Preparatory Committee provided a useful framework which would enable the Secretariat and the other international organizations to carry out the necessary preparatory studies. It took account of the concern expressed in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII), but established a more rational order for the points to be considered and developed certain items which had been only touched upon in that resolution. For example, special sections were devoted to the problems of financing and invisibles.

16. His delegation thought that the importance given to the general studies mentioned in section I of the draft agenda was fully justified. As it had observed in the Committee, to be aware of the economic facts was the logical first step in the debates, which might otherwise rapidly degenerate into generalities and platitudes. Item 4 of section I should make it possible to place the problem of trade relations in an objective light again and to bring out the relative aspect of trade policies. Generally speaking, trade problems were consistently approached from the point of view of the progress of the developing countries and the role which trade could play in the furtherance of that objective. His delegation therefore supported the draft agenda submitted by the Committee. The Conference should, however, base itself on economic considerations exclusively and not let itself be drawn into political controversies on such questions as the economic and social consequences of disarmament. Without disregarding the importance of that matter, the Conference should not lose sight of the more immediate questions raised by the role of trade in a general policy directed towards the economic development of the under-developed areas.

17. So far as documentation was concerned, it would be desirable to have the documents distributed as soon as possible so that, when the Committee met again, it had before it all the information it needed to continue its work. Again, it would be advisable for the documents submitted by Governments and regional organizations, where possible, to fall exactly within the scope of the proposed agenda. His delegation also hoped that that documentation would be in the form of precise and statistical information. At the present stage, the main concern should be to assemble all the information which the Conference would need and not to formulate guiding principles, for that would be the function of the Conference itself.

18. His delegation did not consider it necessary for the Council, at its present session, to approve the draft agenda submitted by the Preparatory Committee. The Council should keep open the possibility of reconsidering the matter at its thirty-sixth session, when it would have a supplementary report by the Committee, which would include some amendments to the first draft. If, however, other delegations thought it desirable at the present stage to indicate the Council's approval, his delegation would be willing to support that position. It was also fully in agreement as regards the proposed place and time of the Preparatory Committee's second session.

19. The Committee would be faced with a very complex task and his delegation regretted that it had proved impossible to provide the Council with more

detailed information on the organization of the practical work of the second session, for that would have given Governments a clearer picture of the situation and thus enabled them to select carefully the delegations they would send to Geneva. So far as the duration of the session was concerned, it was desirable to keep it within the limits set by the Committee. If the session were to be prolonged, it might conflict with the Council's summer session, which would also be highly important and very busy.

20. Mr. ANJARIA (India) welcomed Mr. Prebisch, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and development. His delegation noted with satisfaction the Preparatory Committee's interim report (E/3720) and supported the provisional agenda for the Committee's second session as set forth in paragraph 17 of that report. At that session, the Committee would have to approach the problems in a constructive spirit, make every effort to find practical solutions and devote its attention to specific matters such as, for example, compensatory financing and the export problems of the developing countries; the main thing was to determine how those countries could play a more active part in international trade and progressively free themselves from foreign assistance.

21. Mr. BAYONA (Colombia) paid a tribute to Mr. Prebisch, who, he was sure, would direct the work of the Conference wisely and skilfully.

22. The Conference should consider the problems of international trade in relation to the economic development of the low-income countries, and his delegation was gratified to see that idea appear in paragraph 8 of the Preparatory Committee's interim report (E/3720). He reserved his right to comment on paragraph 18 of that report.

23. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) associated himself with the delegations which had welcomed Mr. Prebisch.

24. He would abstain from replying to the comments made by one delegation which raised cold war issues and which revealed once again the danger involved in allowing oneself to be led into polemics concerning certain problems at the expense of the main subject of the Conference: the relationship between international trade and the problems of the developing countries.

25. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) was happy to see Mr. Prebisch attending the meetings of the Council and he thanked Mr. Hansen and Mr. Ayari, Chairman and Rapporteur, respectively, of the Preparatory Committee, for their excellent work. In view of the shortness of the time available and of the complexity and scope of the problem, the Committee had achieved excellent results. Nevertheless, it might be wondered if the compromise solution which it had reached with regard to the agenda of the Conference was the best way of settling problems which were primarily technical. Would it not, as things were, be better not to talk about the draft agenda of the Conference and to keep to the formula: main topics for the agenda? At the next sessions of the Council and the Preparatory Committee, delegations would have before them the comments and suggestions of Member States.

26. With regard to the provisional agenda for the Preparatory Committee's second session, he suggested that sub-items (a) and (c) of item 3 should be transposed. His delegation approved of the date and

the place proposed and thought that the Committee's work should not continue beyond 28 June, as, in any case, the discussions would go on not only in the Council but also at the third session of the Preparatory Committee. He reserved the right to speak later on paragraph 18 of the report.

27. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) welcomed Mr. Prebisch. The United Kingdom delegation had noted with satisfaction the Preparatory Committee's interim report (E/3720), which had correctly given the major emphasis to the trade problems of developing countries in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII). His delegation would acquiesce in a third session if that should be necessary in order to approve the documentation for the Conference. When the Council came to consider the calendar of conferences which it would adopt in July, time would have to be allowed for the competent sections of the Secretariat to prepare that documentation.

28. Some delegations had suggested that the proposals should be drafted by the Preparatory Committee. If that was to be done, Governments must have time to examine them first, and if any Governments had proposals to make, they should submit them in good time. So far, only the Chinese Government had done so. Had any other Governments sent in communications to the Secretariat, or announced their intention of doing so?

29. The United Kingdom delegation approved of the dates proposed for the second session of the Preparatory Committee.

30. According to paragraph 4 of the Secretary-General's note (E/3720/Add.1) on the Preparatory Committee's interim report, the Secretary-General was proposing to meet the additional costs referred to in that note within the level of appropriations authorized for 1963. That might imply a larger expenditure in 1964. He would appreciate information on the order of magnitude of additional expenditure. He would also suggest that economies might perhaps be found elsewhere in the budget to offset the added costs. Would the Secretary-General be in a position to submit information on the subject to the Council in July or to suggest economies in 1964 for the same purpose?

31. Mr. SMID (Czechoslovakia) was gratified at the presence of Mr. Prebisch and emphasized his delegation's hope that the Conference would help to promote the development of international economic co-operation. The first session of the Preparatory Committee had been satisfactory. The draft agenda of the Conference took into account the need to reach conclusions and draw up a specific programme of action with a view to improving both long-term and short-term international trade relations. He thought that, if the Conference was to achieve more than marginal results, it should concentrate on certain problems such as the

speedy economic decolonization of the under-developed countries, the easing of international tension and the consequences of general and complete disarmament. Those were questions which, while of a political nature, were so dynamic that they had an enormous influence on international trade relations. The Conference should study the trend towards internationalization of economic interests arising from the modernization of production policies and techniques, in order to see how far that trend could contribute to reducing the gap between the levels of living of various countries. The economic policy of each country should be directed towards the normalization of economic relations in the future; Czechoslovakia, for its part, relied to a great extent on foreign trade resources for its development. The general normalization of international trade relations was more important to the under-developed countries than the establishment of ties with any particular country or region. He thought that the Conference should also provide for the establishment of a body to study those questions on a permanent basis, preferably a world trade organization.

32. Mr. PICO (Argentina) said that his delegation had been very happy to take part in the work of the Preparatory Committee. It was very pleased with the progress achieved during the first session and strongly supported the recommendations in the Committee's interim report (E/3720), which were in conformity with resolution 1785 (XVII). He was glad to see Mr. Prebisch attending the meetings of the Council.

33. Mr. WALKER (Australia) said he was glad to associate himself with the speakers who had already welcomed the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The hopes raised throughout the world by the announcement of the Conference were such that everything possible must be done not to disappoint them and to overcome the difficulties created by many of the problems awaiting consideration. The Preparatory Committee had already achieved very positive results at its first session; at its second session, it would have to deal with practical arrangements for the Conference and embark upon a preliminary study of the questions on the draft agenda. The Secretariat was already preparing interim reports for that purpose. His delegation hoped that the Committee would concentrate on specific ways and means of improving the trade of under-developed countries. The difficulties which those countries were encountering were particularly clear from the latest report of ECAFE, from which it appeared that, with the exception of Japan, countries of that region had made practically no progress during the year under consideration because they had found it hard to dispose of their production on world markets.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Thursday, 18 April 1963,
at 11.10 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Tribute to the memory of Mr. Evgeny Dimitrievich Kiselev, Under-Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs</i>	119
<i>Agenda item 6:</i>	
<i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (continued)</i>	119

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Evgeny Dimitrievich Kiselev, Under-Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs

1. The PRESIDENT announced with deep regret the death of Mr. Evgeny Dimitrievich Kiselev, Under-Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs. He conveyed the condolences of the Economic and Social Council to Mr. Kiselev's family, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and he requested the members of the Council to observe a minute of silence.

The members of the Council observed a minute of silence.

2. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thanked the President and the members of the Council, on behalf of his Government, for the tribute they had just paid to Mr. Kiselev's memory.

AGENDA ITEM 6

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/3720 and Add.1, E/L.979, E/L.995 and Corr.1, E/L.996, E/L.997) (continued)

3. Mr. BARTON (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)), speaking at the invitation of

the President, said that he was much gratified by the results achieved at the first session of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference. Its debates had revealed a realistic attitude, and everyone now seemed to agree that the Conference should not only draft a declaration of principle, but that it should be a business conference. All the participants understood that practical results would emerge from an exchange of views between the under-developed countries and the principal trading nations (the United Kingdom, the United States, the Common Market countries and others). He was glad that the Preparatory Committee had not allowed itself to be side-tracked by discussion of "diversionary" matters. The ICFTU attached the greatest importance to the question of disarmament and its economic and social consequences, but it did not think that the fact that disarmament had not yet become a reality should be used as an excuse for refraining from action. Considerable progress could be made immediately in matters of trade, and there would be plenty of opportunity to organize another conference when disarmament had been achieved. He did not think that the question of trade relations between East and West should be taken up at the Conference, except in the context of trade relations between the under-developed countries and those with planned economies. The ICFTU accordingly thought that the title of item 4 of section I of the draft agenda contained in the Committee's interim report (E/3720, para. 6) should be made more specific, by an indication that sub-paragraph (a) referred to trade problems between developing countries at similar levels of development, and sub-paragraph (c) to trade problems between countries at similar levels of development but having different economic and social systems. The ICFTU considered it undesirable to dissociate international commodity problems from trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures, as had been done by dividing them into sections II and III. He shared the anxiety of the Uruguayan representative, who had pointed out that the language of the draft agenda was even less specific than that of General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII). He agreed with the USSR representative that consideration should be given to means of preventing economic aggression, and he wondered whether the explanations given in paragraph 10 of the Committee's interim report (E/3720) were adequate. The free trade unions of the world had pledged themselves to combat all forms of economic aggression and only asked that, to offset the sacrifices made by the workers, no unfair trade or employment practices should be allowed to upset the world markets. In the previous year there had been a number of developments in the tin, sugar and petroleum sectors which had been disquieting for developing countries. Moreover, the problem of automation might be serious for those countries, for instance, in cases where foreign companies established themselves there in order to evade the social legislation protecting workers in their own countries. He was afraid that such practices would not disappear overnight, even if an international trade

code was adopted, as the representative of France had suggested. None the less, some effort should be made to proceed in the right direction. Measures for an over-all solution to international commodity problems would be more valuable than the piecemeal solutions now represented by commodity agreements. The task might be entrusted to a body similar to the commodities commission set up in Washington during the Korean War in order to stabilize commodity prices and prevent speculation.

4. Mr. CONNELLY (World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that the WFTU had welcomed with enthusiasm the decision to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It hoped that the Conference would lead to the adoption of specific measures to end political pressures and the unilateral domination of trade by monopolies, as well as to eliminate existing discriminatory practices, in order that trade between all countries could develop to the benefit of each. Trade problems were very important for the workers of the whole world, both those of the developing countries, the economies of which were often dependent on the export of one or two commodities, and those of the developed countries, which suffered primarily from economic crises. The influence of the big monopolies was reflected in the decline in primary commodity prices, the inflated prices of manufactured goods and the maintenance of workers' wages at rock-bottom levels on the pretext of the need to compete on world markets. The formation of groupings and the adoption of preferential commercial agreements merely aggravated the situation. The use of trade as a political weapon, for the purpose of dominating the under-developed countries or of making difficulties for the socialist countries, was contrary to the interests of the workers, for it prevented the international relaxation of tension and the general stabilization of economic development. The outline contained in the interim report of the Preparatory Committee (E/3720) could facilitate the achievement of the specific results sought. However, as existing international trade organizations were not sufficiently universal, the Conference should set up a permanent body for the purpose of encouraging the expansion of trade and of removing any obstacles to such an expansion. Section VII of the draft agenda of the Conference should reflect the view of those members of the Preparatory Committee who had requested that the Conference should consider the establishment of an international trade organization. The WFTU proposed to convene a world conference of trade unions to consider the economic and trade relations between all countries with a view to securing the above aims, on which depended to a large extent the improvement of the lot of workers throughout the world.

5. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) associated himself with those speakers who had welcomed Mr. Prebisch, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. He congratulated the Chairman and Rapporteur of the Preparatory Committee on their valuable contributions to the success of that Committee's first session. Senegal, which had been one of the sponsors of resolution 1785 (XVII), attached the greatest importance to the Conference, which could mark the beginning of a new era in trade relations. His delegation's position was midway between the two schools of thought which had manifested themselves in the Preparatory Committee: it felt that the scope of the Conference should neither be so broad

as to permit the introduction of polemics only vaguely related to essential trade questions nor so narrow as to be confined to such questions as the removal of customs barriers and the enlargement of markets for certain products. It should be possible to concentrate on the positive elements behind those two extreme attitudes in order to achieve practical results likely to favour the accelerated and intensified economic development of the under-developed countries.

6. His delegation was glad to note the results achieved at the Committee's first session. The draft agenda of the Conference, contained in the Committee's interim report (E/3720, para. 6), should be further revised at the second session, particularly in the light of the measures taken by the Council and the information submitted by Governments. At an early date his own Government intended to submit a memorandum to the Secretary-General with its comments.

7. His delegation, convinced that the Committee's second session could produce even more satisfactory results than the first if it was held in the same spirit, appealed to delegations adhering to the two main schools of thought which might re-emerge, to think seriously of the specific results which the Conference could achieve if it made a sincere effort to reach agreement.

8. He was glad to note that the Economic Commission for Africa had held an exchange of views on the work of the first session of the Preparatory Committee. In that connexion, the Ethiopian representative should be congratulated for having aroused the interest of the African States in the Conference.

9. The Committee's second session should not extend beyond the date set because of the arrangements which the Economic and Social Council would have to make at its thirty-sixth session. The date of the Conference should be fixed in accordance with both the spirit and the letter of General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII).

10. He supported the Italian representative's suggestion (1261st meeting) that the order of paragraphs 3 (a) and 3 (c) in the provisional agenda of the Committee's second session should be reversed (E/3720, para. 17). His delegation looked forward with optimism to the work of the Committee, in which it would whole-heartedly co-operate.

11. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) said that his delegation was satisfied with the progress made thus far in the preparation of the Conference and with the spirit of co-operation which had marked the first session of the Preparatory Committee. The main result of that first session had been very general agreement on the nature and objectives of the Conference. The Conference was to discuss primarily the trade relations between the developing countries and the industrialized countries in order to provide the former with remunerative prices for their exports. It must also tackle the problems of trade between countries at different stages of development and having different economic and social systems. The Committee had agreed on the need to limit as far as possible the documentation to be examined by the Conference. The problems of the developing countries were generally known, at least in broad outline, and the Conference would have to study precise measures for the execution of programmes of action.

12. During the last session of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Ethiopian representative had

drawn attention to the results of the Preparatory Committee's work on the vital question of international trade. The keen interest shown by the African Governments was not unexpected, for the report of ECA stressed how much the developing countries depended on international trade. The report also showed that the deterioration in the terms of trade was more serious for Africa than for any other region and that Africa, depending as it did on a narrow range of export commodities, was very vulnerable to short-term fluctuations.

13. An exchange of views on the forthcoming Conference had taken place in ECA and the discussion indicated that agreement had been reached on a number of points. First, the main object of the Conference should be to increase the foreign exchange receipts accruing from the exports of developing countries at a tempo corresponding with the rate of growth envisaged for the United Nations Development Decade. The Commission had felt that the Conference should recommend that the developed countries should try, both individually and collectively, to abolish customs barriers which impeded exports from the developing countries. The mere elimination of all restrictions would perhaps not be enough, for it would leave the developing countries in an inferior position when competing on world markets. The developed countries should therefore accord them preferential treatment, and a new system of trade should be established discriminating in favour of the developing countries. A system of price parity on the model existing in many industrialized countries might even be adopted. Those principles should be based on the acceptance of an international responsibility for the maintenance of a certain parity between the incomes of developing countries derived from their foreign trade and the existing levels in the industrialized countries.

14. The members of ECA had also shown a keen desire to associate the secretariat of the Commission more closely with the preparation of documents for the Conference, particularly on problems concerning Africa. Recommendations to that effect had been made to Governments, which had been asked to submit studies and documents prepared by them.

15. It had also been recommended that the ECA secretariat should carry out two important studies. The first concerned the projections of the foreign trade of the African countries within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade; it was to determine, *inter alia*, the level which should be reached by the exports and imports of the African countries to enable them to achieve a growth rate of 5 per cent at the end of the Decade. The second study concerned the problem of the stabilization of primary commodity prices and, in particular, the consequences of the commodity-by-commodity approach rather than the general approach. The former approach was based on a system of quotas reflecting current production in the African countries. But it could only work against those countries, preventing them from achieving their full production potential and diversifying their economies.

16. Mr. PREBISCH (Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), replying to a question asked by the United Kingdom representative at the preceding meeting, said that three Governments—those of China, Tunisia and Romania—had so far forwarded proposals relating to the debates of the second session of the Prepara-

tory Committee. Other Governments had indicated that they would be submitting their suggestions shortly. In addition, general proposals from UNESCO, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and ECAFE were being circulated.

17. In reply to the United Kingdom representative's further inquiry concerning the additional expenditure which would arise from holding the second session of the Preparatory Committee at Geneva, he said that a detailed budget was being prepared in collaboration with the European Office of the United Nations, at Geneva, and would be submitted to the Council at its summer session. The fact that the Group of Experts on Commodity and Trade Problems of Developing Countries intended to hold a further session at Geneva in order to complete its report would naturally make the additional expenditure heavier. The holding of the second session of the Preparatory Committee at Geneva would entail expenditure of between \$30,000 and \$40,000, while the second session of the Group of Experts would involve an outlay of between \$12,000 and \$15,000. The total expenditure would therefore amount to between \$42,000 and \$55,000. The Secretary-General would, of course, do all he could to keep the expenses down.

18. He must also inform the Council that the conference services of the European Office would have a very heavy work-load at the time for which the Preparatory Committee's session was scheduled. He had learnt that the Committee would have to hold its meetings away from the Palais des Nations—in the Maison des Congrès, near the Palais Wilson. In addition, only limited services would be available to the Committee between 21 and 25 May.

19. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to proceed to the second part of the debate on agenda item 6, concerning the membership of the Preparatory Committee.

20. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) recalled that the Preparatory Committee, at the twenty-first meeting of its first session, had adopted a recommendation which appeared in paragraph 18 of its interim report (E/3720). As could be seen from the summary record of that meeting (E/CONF.46/PC/SR.21), there had been differences of opinion on the question of how to increase the membership of the Committee, but all the members had agreed that the Asian countries were not adequately represented and that steps should be taken to achieve a more balanced representation. ECAFE, at its last session, held at Manila in March 1963, had adopted resolution 44 (XIX), reproduced as document E/L.979, requesting the Economic and Social Council to consider increasing the membership of the countries of the region in the Preparatory Committee.

21. The above-mentioned summary record showed that many members of the Committee had favoured a solution whereby the membership would be increased to thirty-three through the admission of three countries which had received more than 50 per cent of the votes, namely, the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia and the Netherlands. That seemed to be a sensible solution, since the number of votes received by those countries showed that they were fully qualified to be members of the Committee.

22. The fear had been expressed that to enlarge the Committee would mean creating a precedent which might be followed in the case of other United Nations organs, including the functional commissions and standing committees of the Economic and Social Coun-

cil. Such misgivings appeared to be groundless, since the Preparatory Committee would be dissolved once it had completed its work.

23. The draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Japan and the United States (E/L.995 and Corr.1) was based on those considerations. He reserved the right to speak again on the amendments (E/L.996 and E/L.997) when they had been introduced by their sponsors.

24. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that the Council had not ratified its consideration of the Preparatory Committee's report by a resolution or by a form of words to be incorporated in one of the draft resolutions indicating that it took note of the progress achieved and approved the report.

25. Introducing the Soviet Union amendments (E/L.996) to the draft resolution of Japan and the United States (E/L.995 and Corr.1), he recalled that it had been apparent at the first session of the Preparatory Committee that the Asian countries were not adequately represented, perhaps precisely because some regions were over-represented; the Yugoslav delegation, supported by the USSR delegation, had proposed at that time that Indonesia should be given a seat in the Committee. For the same reasons, ECAFE had requested that the Asian countries should be better represented. It was only reasonable for those countries or for countries of other regions, like the Netherlands, to wish to take part in so important an undertaking as the preparatory work for the Conference. It was for that reason that the Soviet Union delegation, again at the first session, had proposed that Romania should have a seat in the Committee; the Council would be violating the principle of equitable geographical distribution if it admitted only the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia and the Netherlands on the ground, put forward in the draft resolution of Japan and the United States, that those three Member States had received a majority of the votes but had failed of election. Romania was in a much better position from that point of view, since it could have gained election but had never put forward its name. Consequently, the principle of the majority received was not sufficient juridical basis for admitting one country and excluding another. Any such decision would be unjust and would penalize, not only the countries in question, but also the regions concerned. The formula proposed in the Soviet Union amendments was reasonable and objective; it took into account the interests of the four Member States concerned, of the Western countries and of the socialist countries, and it respected the ECAFE resolution.

26. The USSR delegation was sure that the Council would be able to find an impartial and conciliatory solution, based on reason and mutual understanding. It therefore did not deem it necessary to request that the matter should be put to the vote.

27. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) emphasized that the admission of new members to the Preparatory Committee would establish a most serious precedent. However, that was not the only reason for the amendments submitted by Italy and Uruguay (E/L.997); concern for objectivity should not blind one to the existence of another fundamental factor, namely, observance of the juridical rules which governed United Nations organs and their decisions.

28. The Uruguayan delegation saw two main reasons for not increasing the membership of the Preparatory Committee; those reasons were juridical and political.

As to the former, it must be borne in mind that the Council had decided, in paragraph 2 of its resolution 917 (XXXIV), that the Preparatory Committee would consist of expert representatives designated by Governments represented on the Council, and that the General Assembly had endorsed that decision. The Assembly had gone on to recommend the enlargement of the Committee, but it had been understood—and the relevant text was very clear—that the new members would be twelve in number and that regard would be had, when they were designated, to the principle of equitable geographical distribution. The Council could not change the formula which had been adopted, without violating a provision of a juridical nature.

29. There was, however, a much more serious problem: it was a question, not of electing new members, but of designating them. That being so, it was obvious that the Council's decision would have to be unanimous. Any other procedure might create *de facto* situations which would be very difficult to correct. In his view, the argument that the Preparatory Committee was of a temporary character was not relevant since it was inadmissible that something which was contingent should carry enough weight to alter a legal rule.

30. Nor could the Council argue that the earlier decisions ratifying a correctly held election had been the result of an error. Moreover, it was inadmissible that an alleged earlier error should be invoked to justify an illegal act.

31. As for the political reasons, it was quite clear that, if the Council adopted the draft resolution of Japan and the United States (E/L.995 and Corr.1), it would then have to adopt a resolution increasing the membership of the Executive Board of UNICEF. In the recent elections in the Council (1259th meeting), El Salvador had received ten votes, like the countries now proposed for membership of the Preparatory Committee, and, like those countries, it had not been elected because other countries had received more votes. If a solution was considered unfair in one case, it should also be considered unfair in the other and similar solutions should be adopted.

32. The answer to the argument, put forward by the representative of Japan, that the Preparatory Committee was a temporary organ, while the Executive Board was a permanent body, was that the provisions by which the Council was governed made no distinction between temporary and permanent bodies. The USSR representative had admitted that it would be incorrect to invalidate the result of the Council's elections and that the fact that the countries proposed had received a certain number of votes did not constitute a juridical basis, although subsequently, in a broad spirit of co-operation, he had proposed the designation of four new members, thus making the matter even more difficult.

33. It should not be forgotten that the principle of equitable geographical distribution must be considered within the limits established by General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII), which recommended the selection of twelve new members, and that it should be considered only with respect to those twelve countries which had received a certain number of votes; it was for that reason that the amendments of Italy and Uruguay (E/L.997) expressly referred to resolution 1785 (XVII) and omitted any mention of the three countries which had received a majority of votes.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Thursday, 18 April 1963,
at 3 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 6:</i>	
<i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (concluded)</i>	<i>123</i>
<i>Agenda item 18:</i>	
<i>Financial implications of actions of the Council</i>	<i>127</i>
<i>Closure of the session</i>	<i>128</i>

President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, Indonesia, Israel, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Republic.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 6

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/3720 and Add.1, E/L.979, E/L.995 and Corr.1, E/L.996, E/L.997) (concluded)

1. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that his delegation would prefer to see the membership of the Preparatory Committee unchanged. In its resolution 1785 (XVII), the General Assembly had recommended the Council to enlarge the Preparatory Committee by twelve members; that figure had been arrived at after protracted negotiation in the Second Committee, and to increase the membership of the Preparatory Committee now would be to destroy the basis of that compromise. Again, it was maintained that Asia was under-represented on the Preparatory Committee, and ECAFE resolution 44 (XIX), reproduced as document E/L.979, left no doubt that the countries of the region themselves strongly felt that to be the case. However, in recommending the enlargement of the Preparatory Committee, the General Assembly had asked the Council to pay due regard not only to equitable geographical distribution, but also to "an adequate representation of developing and major trading countries"; and the results of the December 1962 election

had on the whole satisfied those criteria. It had also been felt that new members of the Council should normally be represented on the Preparatory Committee too; but if it was once decided that the membership of the Preparatory Committee had to keep pace with that of the Council itself, the former body might eventually comprise close to forty members, assuming it had another session in 1964. Finally, there were legal objections to any increase in the present membership: as the Uruguayan representative had so ably argued at the preceding meeting, not only was there no legal justification for such a step, but it could well create a dangerous precedent. The twelve new members of the Committee had been properly elected and it would not be fair simply to appoint further members, as was now proposed. As the Uruguayan representative had pointed out, anomalies in elections were the rule rather than the exception, and the only reasonable course, therefore, was to accept the results of elections as they stood.

2. With regard to the various texts before the Council, he said he had great sympathy for the amendments submitted by Italy and Uruguay (E/L.997). The Council should think very seriously before taking a step about which many delegations had strong reservations.

3. However, most speakers had stressed the need for unanimity in the Council's decisions, and if a majority of members should insist on enlarging the Preparatory Committee, his delegation would not maintain its objections if some kind of legal basis could be found for such a step. At least the draft resolution of Japan and the United States (E/L.995 and Corr.1) was based on the results of the December 1962 election; but the same could not be said for the Soviet amendments (E/L.996), for which there was no conceivable legal justification.

4. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) shared the previous speaker's views: there was no necessity for an increase in the membership of the Preparatory Committee, the twelve new members had been elected in due and proper form, and the result of the election should be allowed to stand. In any case, the Committee had a practical job to do, and any further increase in membership would not make its task any easier. A membership of thirty was quite sufficient to represent the membership of the Organization as a whole.

5. However, if the Council should decide that an increase was called for, his delegation felt that the three Member States referred to in the operative paragraph of the draft resolution of Japan and the United States had the strongest claim: all three had received a qualifying majority of votes in the election, all three were major trading countries, and all had greatly contributed to the success of the General Assembly's discussions on the Conference at its seventeenth session. The addition of any country other than those three would mean calling in question the result of a legitimate election; consideration would then have to be given to a number of other countries

—some of them important primary producers—who had also been candidates for a seat.

6. Mr. CVOROVIC (Yugoslavia) recalled that it had been the Yugoslav delegation in the Preparatory Committee which had originally suggested that Indonesia be designated to make good the under-representation of Asia, the world's largest continent, in a body whose mandate touched on its most vital interests. His delegation still believed that the best and simplest solution would be to name one or even two Asian countries to membership of the Preparatory Committee. His objection to the draft resolution of Japan and the United States (E/L.995 and Corr.1) was that, while having the effect of correcting the under-representation of Asia, it created a new imbalance by adding a western European country—the Netherlands. His delegation had no objection to the addition of that country as such, for it would doubtless have a most useful contribution to make; but the joint draft would only be acceptable if it were modified along the lines of the Soviet amendments (E/L.996), which, by adding a socialist country to the three proposed, again restored the geographical balance.

7. As to the amendments tabled by Italy and Uruguay (E/L.997), his delegation felt that they constituted a separate draft resolution rather than amendments, and should be treated as such. The arguments on which the text of those amendments was based had been ably expounded by the Uruguayan representative, but the Yugoslav delegation had reached different conclusions. While it was true that the General Assembly, in its resolution 1785 (XVII), had recommended the Council to enlarge the Preparatory Committee by twelve members, that number had been decided upon for the very purpose of ensuring an equitable geographical distribution; since it had not proved possible to achieve the required balance with twelve new members, the membership had to be further enlarged in order to reach it. The under-representation of Asia was a serious defect that had to be corrected, preferably by a unanimous decision.

8. Mr. ANJARIA (India) said that the question of an increase in the membership of the Preparatory Committee should be viewed in the light of the great importance which Member States, and particularly the developing countries, attached to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It might be argued that the composition of the Preparatory Committee itself was not crucial, but the discussions in the General Assembly during the seventeenth session had underlined the fact that the Committee was in fact more important than its title indicated, if only because it had to settle certain controversial questions, including the date of the Conference.

9. The most important single consideration in the present discussion was the fact of Asia's under-representation, which all delegations had recognized. His delegation would have been happy to see only Indonesia and the Federation of Malaya added but could not fully understand the arguments for the addition of the Netherlands, as expounded by the sponsors of the draft resolution (E/L.995 and Corr.1). His delegation would be glad to vote for that solution, since the Netherlands was a great trading country and would be a useful addition to the Committee, but the question then arose as to whether or not a fourth member should be added.

10. His delegation's view was that the Council should not restrict itself to legal considerations; the membership of the Preparatory Committee was being finally settled, and it was most important that it should be settled unanimously. In the hope of achieving such unanimity, therefore, his delegation would support the Soviet amendments (E/L.996). His delegation could not support the amendments of Italy and Uruguay (E/L.997), for the problem of Asian under-representation could not simply be ignored.

11. Mr. TELL (Jordan) supported the remarks of the previous two speakers and added that his delegation would also support the Soviet amendments, which would restore the balance of representation among the various regions.

12. With regard to the Uruguayan representative's argument that a decision to enlarge the membership of the Preparatory Committee might lead to resolutions modifying the membership of other bodies such as the Executive Board of UNICEF, he said that there was no real basis for comparison; if there was anything unsatisfactory in the composition of a body such as the Executive Board, it could be corrected in a subsequent election, whereas the Preparatory Committee was a body constituted once and for all. He would therefore vote against the amendments of Italy and Uruguay (E/L.997).

13. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America), recalling the Soviet Union representative's statement at the preceding meeting, agreed that the Council should take note of the progress achieved by the Preparatory Committee and approve its report.

14. While respecting the Uruguayan delegation's position, his delegation felt that the Council was free to take whatever steps it thought wise, whether or not that meant modifying its own earlier decisions. In recommending the Council to enlarge the Preparatory Committee by twelve members, the General Assembly had not told the Council it must not go beyond twelve. As to the political argument, which was in essence that such an increase would establish a dangerous precedent, the question of precedent did not arise in the present instance since it was an unique case; the Preparatory Committee was an *ad hoc* body which would be dissolved as soon as it had finished its task. However, in order to allay the fears of the delegations concerned, the sponsors had agreed to revise their draft resolution (E/L.995 and Corr.1) by inserting the words "under the unique circumstances of this case," in the operative paragraph after the word "Decides".

15. If it was assumed that an increase in the membership of the Preparatory Committee was both possible and desirable, there then arose the very important question of the basis on which the new members were to be chosen—since no speaker had suggested that new elections should be held for the purpose. It would appear that most members were in favour of admitting the three countries which had obtained a majority of votes the previous December but had none the less failed of election; in itself, that circumstance had no legal significance, but it provided a useful yardstick and there appeared to be no other criterion which was not essentially arbitrary. The United Kingdom representative had mentioned other persuasive reasons for supporting the addition of those three countries. A majority of speakers in the Preparatory Committee itself had also favoured

those three countries, as could be seen from the record of the Committee's twenty-first meeting.

16. He could not see the force of the USSR representative's argument that the addition of the Netherlands would create an imbalance which must again be corrected by the addition of Romania; the "socialist" countries were already very ably represented on the Committee by three of the seven members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, as well as by Yugoslavia. That was an entirely equitable representation in a committee of thirty-three members.

17. In conclusion, he said that the sponsors had no objection to the proposed amendments to the preamble of their draft, but would be unable to accept the amendments to the operative paragraph.

18. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) confessed that he was somewhat puzzled by the "package deals" being offered to the Council. He had understood that the problem under discussion was how to bring about adequate representation of Asia in the Preparatory Committee. The draft resolution of Japan and the United States (E/L.995 and Corr.1) did not mention the problem in so many words, and if it tended to correct the situation, it did so by accident rather than design, invoking grounds which were at best precarious and which made him reluctant to give it his support. Again, the Soviet amendments (E/L.996) failed to mention the question of Asian under-representation and thus suffered from the same weakness. As to the amendments put forward by Italy and Uruguay (E/L.997), he observed that they disregarded the fact that General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII) was after all only a recommendation.

19. If the draft resolution and the various amendments were put to the vote, he would abstain. It seemed to him that the best solution would have been to meet the situation squarely by adding one or two Asian members to the Preparatory Committee.

20. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thanked the delegates who had understood the reasons for the Soviet amendments and had expressed their willingness to support them.

21. Commenting on the observations that had been made since he had introduced the amendments, he said that there were two points on which the sponsors of the draft resolution and he were in agreement, namely, that the membership of the Preparatory Committee should be increased and that Asia was under-represented. However, instead of accepting the obvious remedy suggested by those premises, the representatives of Japan and the United States of America had submitted a draft resolution based on an entirely different premise, namely, that Member States which had received a majority of the votes cast on 20 December 1962 but which had failed of election had acquired a prior right to membership of the Preparatory Committee, if that Committee was enlarged. The arguments the sponsors had put forward in support of their thesis were far-fetched and in that respect he agreed with the representative of Uruguay that the fact of certain States' having made a certain showing at a past election could not serve as a basis for the Council's present action.

22. Actually, there could be only one basis: the interests of the various regions. That the draft resolution did not serve those interests was quite clear. Its preamble made no mention of the problem of Asian

under-representation and its operative part would create a new imbalance by adding the Netherlands to the Preparatory Committee. The Soviet amendments were designed to correct the resulting over-representation of western European countries by adding a socialist country from eastern Europe.

23. While he considered that the Soviet proposal offered the best means of harmonizing the conflicting interests that had manifested themselves, he did not regard it as the only solution. He would be agreeable to the addition of one Asian State, two Asian States, the four States specified in the Soviet amendments, or even five States, namely, three Asian States, the Netherlands and Romania. The Western States, however, insisted on their one formula, which would lead, as he had said, to a new imbalance.

24. It seemed to him that there should be some way of finding a formula that would meet the needs of all concerned. It was not a question that could be settled satisfactorily by voting. Mechanical decisions often did not improve such matters. The members of the Council should try to arrive at an agreed solution.

25. Mr. WALKER (Australia) remarked that he could find something critical to say about all of the proposals before the Council. The origin of the problem under consideration was not a mystery. On the recommendation of the General Assembly, the Council had elected twelve additional members to the Preparatory Committee but, as sometimes happened in elections, the criteria of equitable geographical distribution and adequate representation of major trading countries were not fully met. His delegation recognized that Asia was under-represented and, as a member of ECAFE, Australia had supported ECAFE resolution 44 (XIX).

26. He had certain reservations with regard to the wording of the draft resolution of Japan and the United States (E/L.995 and Corr.1). He could not entirely agree that the preamble laid a sound basis for the decision envisaged. Although the United States representative had just revised the text by inserting the words "under the unique circumstances of this case", that did not solve the difficulty. What was unique was not that certain States had received a majority of votes and had not been elected, but that the result of the election had not conformed to its purpose. Nevertheless, since the proposal of Japan and the United States of America would have the effect of adding two Asian countries and a major trading country to the Preparatory Committee and would thus meet the criteria laid down by General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII), his delegation would be able to support it if no other, more acceptable, solution was put forward.

27. As to the Soviet amendments (E/L.996), he could not support the substitutions proposed either in the preamble or the operative part. The "desire of countries of various regions to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee" was not a sound reason for appointing them to the Committee. Furthermore, as the socialist countries were already quite adequately represented in the Preparatory Committee, it seemed to him superfluous to increase that representation. Nevertheless, he would not oppose the Soviet amendments if they proved to be generally acceptable as a way out of the dilemma.

28. He was opposed to the amendments put forward by Italy and Uruguay (E/L.997). By implying that the Council considered itself bound by a recommendation

of the General Assembly regarding the number of members of the Preparatory Committee, and by omitting all reference to the views of the Preparatory Committee itself and the ECAFE resolution, those amendments would produce a defective preamble.

29. Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia) said that the arguments put forward in support of the draft resolution sponsored by Japan and the United States of America were unconvincing. Certain circumstances of a past election had been invoked in order to justify the addition to the Preparatory Committee of a country from a category that was already heavily represented, namely, the developed west European countries. That would create a new imbalance and the obvious solution was to add a socialist country from eastern Europe, as proposed in the USSR amendment.

30. Mr. PICO (Argentina) said that his delegation maintained the views expressed by the representative of Argentina in the Preparatory Committee, when that Committee had discussed the question of its membership. In that discussion, the representative of Argentina had favoured the membership of the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia and the Netherlands, and had failed to see any dangerous precedent in the recommendation that the Council should take steps, if deemed necessary, to ensure a more adequate geographical representation. The discussion had culminated in the recommendation contained in paragraph 18 of the Preparatory Committee's interim report (E/3720). That recommendation had subsequently been reinforced by resolution 44 (XIX) of ECAFE (E/L.979). The words "under the unique circumstances of this case", just inserted by the United States representative in the draft resolution, provided all the necessary guarantees that the Council's action would not constitute a precedent, and his delegation would therefore have no difficulty in supporting the draft resolution as revised.

31. In view of the fact that the text put forward by Italy and Uruguay (E/L.997) would nullify, rather than modify, the draft resolution, he doubted whether it could be regarded as an amendment.

32. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that he had nothing to add to the brilliant statement made by his colleague from Uruguay in presenting their amendments (E/L.997). Commenting on some of the views that had been expressed, he wondered how far the Council was prepared to go if it based its action on the principle of correcting injustices resulting from the process of election.

33. As to equitable geographical representation, it could not be pinned down to a strict formula since there were so many variables. The General Assembly had asked the Council to elect twelve additional members to the Preparatory Committee. Why was not one more Asian country elected? Obviously, because a country from another region had been elected in its place. If the Asian country had been elected, the other region might now advance the claim that it was under-represented.

34. Finally, he was not so sure that the ECAFE region was really under-represented. At the same session at which ECAFE had adopted the resolution calling for increased Asian representation, it had also adopted, by unanimous vote, a resolution whereby Australia and New Zealand would be considered as coming within the scope of ECAFE. He was sure that, as members of the Preparatory Committee, Australia

and New Zealand would defend the interests of the region they had asked to join.

35. Mr. TELL (Jordan) suggested a short recess during which members might confer with a view to the possibility of arriving at a generally acceptable solution.

It was so decided.

36. The PRESIDENT hoped that the consultations would be successful. In the contrary event, he would have to appeal to members not to adopt positions that would tend to prolong the debate.

The meeting was suspended at 5.25 p.m. and resumed at 5.45 p.m.

37. The PRESIDENT announced that, despite the efforts made during the recess, it had not been possible to work out an agreed text. He therefore had no alternative but to put the proposals before the Council to the vote.

38. Mr. ANJARIA (India) observed that the Council's basic purpose in considering the possibility of enlarging the membership of the Preparatory Committee was to correct the under-representation of Asia, and suggested that the best course might be to ask the sponsors of all the proposals to withdraw them and authorize the President to designate two additional Asian States for membership of the Preparatory Committee.

39. Mr. VIAUD (France), noting the second paragraph of rule 66 of the Council's rules of procedure, suggested that in view of the political and legal problems involved and the dissatisfaction that might result from the adoption of any of the proposals that had been put forward, the Council might wish to treat as a previous question the question of whether no decision should be taken on the substance of those proposals, including the suggestion just made by the representative of India.

40. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) said that he could not agree to that suggestion. Such a course would run counter to the recommendation in paragraph 18 of the Preparatory Committee's interim report (E/3720) and the ECAFE resolution concerning the membership of the Committee.

41. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he would be ready to accept the Indian representative's suggestion as a compromise, although he felt that the four-member increase which his own delegation had proposed would be the best solution.

42. Mr. TELL (Jordan) said that he too would support the Indian proposal.

43. Mr. FRANZI (Italy), recalling his earlier statement, observed that the situation had changed since the Preparatory Committee had adopted its interim report on 6 February 1963. In March, ECAFE had adopted a resolution recommending that Australia and New Zealand should be recognized as falling within the scope of ECAFE. He was therefore opposed to the Indian representative's suggestion.

44. Mr. BAYONA (Colombia) and Mr. DERESSA (Ethiopia) said that, for the sake of unanimity, they would support the Indian suggestion.

45. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) said that, while his delegation had complete confidence that the President would exercise good judgement in design-

nating the two new Asian members, it would be unable to support the Indian suggestion. It had consulted the representative of the three countries which, although obtaining a majority of votes, had failed of election to the Preparatory Committee, and it had found that all of them were still anxious to serve on the Committee. Since they had received equal support in the elections, he saw no reason for making a distinction between them.

46. Mr. WALKER (Australia) expressed disappointment at the position taken by the United States delegation. If the sponsors of the texts before the Council withdraw them, Australia was prepared to support the Indian suggestion in the interests of correcting the anomalous situation which had arisen with the election of the twelve additional members.

47. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) said that, as the African States attached great importance to the principle of equitable geographical representation, he would support the compromise suggested by the Indian representative.

48. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) stated that if the draft resolution of Japan and the United States (E/L.995 and Corr.1) was withdrawn, he would be able to support the Indian suggestion; otherwise, he would continue to support the proposal of Japan and the United States. In any case, his delegation still preferred no change in the Preparatory Committee's membership.

49. The PRESIDENT said that, as there were no further speakers on the substance of the proposals before the Council, he would declare the debate closed. He noted that the Indian representative had as yet not made a formal proposal and that the condition on which it was based, namely, that the texts in documents E/L.995 and Corr.1, E/L.996 and E/L.997 should be withdrawn, had not been met.

50. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) and Mr. TELL (Jordan) expressed the hope that, in view of the importance of the matter, the Indian representative would restate his suggestion in the form of a draft resolution.

51. Mr. ANJARIA (India) said that, as the suggestion which he had put forward had met with considerable support, he would restate it as a formal draft resolution and would not press the condition that the other texts should be withdrawn. The text of his draft resolution would accordingly read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Authorizes the President of the Council to designate to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development two additional Member States from Asia, bearing in mind resolution 44 (XIX) of 12 March 1963 of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East."

52. Mr. CVOROVIC (Yugoslavia) moved that the Indian draft resolution should be voted on first, as permitted by rule 66 of the rules of procedure.

53. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that it would be easier for members to vote if the Council voted first on the Soviet amendments (E/L.996) and the draft resolution of Japan and the United States (E/L.995 and Corr.1).

54. The PRESIDENT said that the Yugoslav motion to give priority to the Indian draft resolution had to be voted on first.

The Yugoslav motion was adopted by 9 votes to 8, with 1 abstention.

55. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution of India.

The draft resolution of India was adopted by 10 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

56. The PRESIDENT announced that, as the Indian draft resolution excluded any other solution, the remaining proposals would not be put to the vote.

57. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) explained that, in view of the wide support for the Indian draft resolution which the vote on the Yugoslav motion had indicated, he had abstained from voting on the draft resolution itself in order to show that he had no objection to it even though he would have preferred the text of which his delegation was a co-sponsor. The United States was pleased at the addition of the Federation of Malaya and Indonesia, which would also have become members of the Preparatory Committee under the proposal submitted by Japan and the United States.

58. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that his abstention from the voting on the Indian draft resolution likewise did not signify opposition to it. However, he would have preferred the proposal contained in the draft resolution of Japan and the United States, which would also have provided for the addition of two new Asian members to the Preparatory Committee.

59. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) stated that although his delegation too had no objection to the Indian draft resolution, it still felt that the text which it had submitted jointly with the United States was better and, for the sake of consistency, he had voted against the Indian proposal.

60. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) said that his delegation, respecting majority decisions and having already expressed its viewpoint on the question, was happy to draw attention to its spirit of collaboration in regard to the future work of the newly composed Committee.

61. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) noted that the ECAFE region would now be represented by seven countries on the Preparatory Committee.

62. The PRESIDENT said that, in conformity with the decision just adopted by the Council, he was pleased to designate as the two additional members of the Preparatory Committee the two countries which he had no doubt the Council wished him to designate, namely, the Federation of Malaya and Indonesia.

63. The President then proposed that the Council adopt the following draft resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the interim report of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (first session) (E/3720) and approves the recommendation contained in paragraph 16 of that report."

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 18

Financial implications of actions of the Council (E/3748)

64. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs), introducing the Secretary-General's note on the financial implications of actions of the Council (E/3748), observed that if all the activities enumerated in that document were carried out, they would involve a considerable expenditure of funds.

The Council might be interested to learn, in that connexion, that the Secretary-General planned to present to the General Assembly at its next session a stabilized budget for 1964. The Secretary-General would stress that proposals made for 1964 should not involve greater expenditure than the expenditure under the 1963 budget. The Council might therefore wish not to regard its actions at the present session as absolutely final, but wait for its summer session, when it could re-examine them in the light of the over-all programme of activities in the economic and social fields and of United Nations operations as a whole.

65. In his statement made on 4 October 1962 (A/C.5/925) before the Fifth Committee (917th meeting), the Secretary-General had advocated a policy of "controlled expansion" in certain major fields. That policy, he had said, could be implemented only if two important conditions were met, one being the responsibility of the Secretary-General to assess accurately what staff expansion, if any, was necessary to meet the new demands of Member States, and the other being a responsibility of the Member States themselves in respect of the decisions they took in the principal organs and in the General Assembly. Controlled expansion, the Secretary-General had said, "calls for the exercising of certain disciplines in the establishment of the work programme, in the more precise determination of the order of priority according to which these work programmes are to be implemented, and a reasonable approach to the setting of deadlines for the completion of studies and reports and the scheduling of necessary related conferences. It is only through this approach that programmes of work can be rationalized and matched with available resources, and a policy of controlled expansion successfully pursued by a combination of these two conditions."

66. Mr. TELL (Jordan) asked whether it was appropriate to include item C in the Secretary-General's note (E/3748), since the Council had decided to refer the matter of advisory services in the field of human rights to the Technical Assistance Committee for further consideration.

67. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) observed that the Secretariat was obliged to present all possible financial implications of Council decisions. The point served, however, to support the suggestion he himself had made, that the Council should not consider its actions as completely final until it had considered the entire programme of work at its summer session.

68. Mr. WALKER (Australia) thanked the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs for his statement and for the information he had given the Council regarding the Secretary-General's position on budget stabilization and expansion of activities. Those

two objectives could not be realized simultaneously unless the organs of the United Nations planned their work with the utmost care and co-operated fully with the Secretariat in its endeavours to rationalize the Organization's activities. He trusted that the Council would give very serious attention to those matters at its summer session.

69. Mr. QUIJANO (Argentina) said that the Secretary-General's note (E/3748) indicated a very substantial increase in the cost of programmes, due, it would seem, to a desire to accelerate the progress of certain projects, as in the case of intensification of demographic studies, research and training (item B), and a desire to hold conferences at early dates, as in the case of the fourth Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East (item D). In both those cases, savings could be effected by more careful planning. He supported the suggestion of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs that the Council's actions should be regarded as tentative pending the consideration of the entire work programme at the summer session. The discussion at that session should centre, not on the substance of the Council's decisions, but on the time and order of their execution, with a view to reducing what to his delegation appeared to be unnecessarily high costs of project implementation.

70. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) believed that the Council would be giving very close attention to the statement of the Secretary-General just quoted by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. As the Jordanian representative had observed, the item concerning advisory services in the field of human rights had been referred to the Technical Assistance Committee, and he believed that it would also be considered by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions before it returned to the Council. There was therefore no immediate financial implication, and his delegation's acceptance of the statement of financial implications did not signify an acceptance of the specific sums mentioned in paragraph 4 of document E/3748.

71. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) associated himself with the remarks of the previous speaker.

The Council took note of the financial implications of its actions.

Closure of the session

72. The PRESIDENT commended the Council on the work it had accomplished during the session, thanked the members of the Council and the Secretariat for their co-operation, and declared the thirty-fifth session closed.

The meeting rose at 7.15 p.m.